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RIVER TIE ASKED FOR WHEAT AND COTTON "BELTS"

Northwest Makes Ready for Great Volume of Traffic on Deeper Waterway

TERMINAL FACILITIES BUILT ALONG ROUTE

Joint Rail-Water Rates Are Pushed—Twin Cities Seek Panama Canal Trade

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Cheaper transportation promised for the entire upper Mississippi Valley by the proposed nine-foot channel is expected to release an impressive volume of farm products, raw materials and manufactured goods now interchanged between sections contiguous to the valley, and also by an important commerce to and from domestic and foreign seaports.

This is the claim placed before the Federal Government by friends of the Nation's expanding inland waterway system, who advocate a closer linking of the wheat and cotton belts.

Wheat and coarse grains harvested by the sturdy Northwest, ore from its huge iron ranges, iron and steel from the great midwestern mills; the snow-white cotton from "Dixie"; sugar, lumber and canned goods coming through the Gulf of Mexico and a great traffic in miscellaneous merchandise roughly represent the range of the indicated commerce that stands to reap the benefits of a deep channel to the Twin Cities.

Proponents point to a potential volume of 4,168,508 tons annually which they calculate will be available to water carriers traveling on a standardized deep channel. Grain is expected to amass the largest potential savings in the prospective south-bound freight movement, with miscellaneous commodities bulking half as much in cheaper costs.

Huge Wheat Tonnage

About 15,000,000 bushels of wheat alone, it is figured, will move down the river from the Twin Cities to New Orleans for export to Liverpool or other world ports, with 8,500,000 additional bushels carried away from ports south of the Twin Cities. Approximately 400 heavy shippers in St. Paul and Minneapolis would be expected to make liberal use of the improved river facilities.

Sugar and lumber brought through the Gulf loom as the largest item of saving in the anticipated upstream movement, potentially 635,000 tons of sugar and 875,000 tons of lumber. In fact, it is claimed the water carriers would monopolize traffic in both commodities to river cities.

Savings a third as large are foreseen in the movement of iron and

(Continued on Page 13, Column 5)

Edison to Re-enact Lighting Invention at Ford's Museum

Original Menlo Park Frame Building Will Be Scene of Unusual Episode

FORT MYERS, Fla. (AP)—In the same little frame building in which he electric light first burned, Thomas A. Edison will re-create his history-making invention on the fiftieth anniversary of its perfection.

Henry Ford, his close friend, disclosed that Mr. Edison has agreed to go to Dearborn, Mich., for the anniversary celebration on Oct. 21. In the original Menlo Park (N. J.) Laboratory, now in Ford's museum, Mr. Edison will gather around him the assistants who helped develop the incandescent lamp, and with a brief ceremony will re-enact the inventive process.

The ceremony will take place in the historical village near the main museum, for which Mr. Ford recently made a gift of $5,000,000 on the occasion of Mr. Edison's birthday.

Mr. Ford discussed a wide variety of subjects in a two-hour interview.

The motor magnate believes conditions in the automobile industry are satisfactory and that there is little danger of overproduction. In his own factories, he said, 7000 cars a day are being turned out.

During his vacation, Mr. Ford disclosed, he is working on automatic machinery for the manufacture of parts used in his cars.

"I am trying to make a straight line out of a circle," he said. "We are working 800 men making 140,000 of these parts daily. I am trying to cut this down."

Mr. Ford reiterated his confidence in the ability of Mr. Edison to find a plant that can produce a rubber supply for the United States within its borders.

Discussing aviation, Mr. Ford expressed the belief that airplanes "are far from perfection" and that aircraft of the future would be a combination of lighter-than-air ships, the helicopter and present type planes.

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Income From Gift Sale Taxable, Court Rules

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Washington

THOSE who sell their gifts cannot always escape the all embracing tax laws. The Supreme Court has decided that if the price received for a gift was higher than the donor paid, the difference was taxable.

The question was brought before the court by Mrs. Elizabeth C. Taft, wife of the Chief Justice's nephew, who lost the case. She sold stock in a motor company given her by her father and received $11,708 more than it cost him. The decision also covered the case of Gilbert C. Greenway, who sold stock given to him in a lead company. Both lost in the New York courts and were equally unsuccessful in the Supreme Court decision.

CITY BELIEVED DESTINED TO BE FUTURE POWER

Balance of Influence Said to Be Shifting From Suburban to Urban Centers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Home rule for American cities is on the way; rural dictatorship over urban communities will come to an end because of the sweeping trend toward concentration of population in the cities, Prof. Charles E. Merriam told an institute of politics held at the University of Chicago.

"For half a century, since the beginning of the modern urban movement," said Professor Merriam, "cities have been treated harshly by the states of which they were parts. The tendency toward home rule for cities is steadily advancing, and it is very significant that constitutional amendments are being proposed granting broad powers of local self-government to Chicago and New York. Whether these particular measures prevail or not, it is likely that others will pass, as the general sweep is in that direction.

"It is clear that the future of the United States will be dominantly urban. More than half our population is already in cities, and the curve sweeps steadily upward. In another generation, unless the rate or direction changes, two-thirds of the population of the United States will be urban. We might as well recognize now that the tendencies, aptitudes, the special standards of America, will be predominantly and characteristically those of the city in the near future.

"The combinations of wealth, numbers and prestige in the cities make this situation inevitable. If these new urban groups really prove to be constitutionally incapable of self-government, America also will be incapable of self-government unless we suppose that political leadership is evolved from something else than the social, economic and cultural material of which our society is made up."

Reforms that Illinois should bring about in its taxation system were pointed out to the institute by John O. Rees, director of the joint commission on real estate valuation of Chicago. Centralization of authority is necessary for an equitable tax system in this state, he said. The machinery of assessment should be reorganized to eliminate conflicting agencies.

A second reform might be learned from New York, Mr. Rees indicated. "There is great need," he said, "of more definite legal requirements in regard to publication and simplification of assessments. A method of tax map numbers, such as used in New York, would let everyone know what assessments for his neighborhood are, and be a big force in eliminating unfair valuations."

The institute of politics was conducted by the Illinois and Cook County League of Women Voters in co-operation with the University of Chicago. League officers presiding, while professors and other authorities discussed civic problems in a three-day session.

SECOND PANAMA MAIL LANDS

BALBOA, Canal Zone (By U. P.)—The second airmail from the United States has arrived here. It consisted of one sack aboard Plane 8044, piloted by R. J. Merritt and F. E. Ormsbee, accompanied by Radio Mechanic L. B. Boyd and Navigator J. W. Bellah.

A Day with Diamonds

JOIN us in a trip through a diamond-cutting establishment in Amsterdam.

Tomorrow on the YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

CLOSE ESCAPE FROM DEFEAT FOR POINCARE

Opposition's Counter-Plan to Government's Judiciary Reform Nearly Carries

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The Poincaré Government had a narrow escape from defeat in the Chamber of Deputies when the Radical and Socialist counter project to the Government's plan of judiciary reform was defeated by a margin of only six votes, the matter being treated as a vote of confidence. The result was 291 votes to 285 and the situation was only saved by the presence of 12 cabinet ministers who naturally supported the Government. Raymond Poincaré was absent and this was regarded as having significance under the circumstances.

Not long ago he publicly took a stand against the bill introduced by the Finance Minister, Henry Cheron, to increase the deputies' salaries, and there was talk then of M. Poincaré's resignation which would be either permanent or lead to a reshuffling of Cabinet portfolios.

Electoral System Changed

The greater part of the provincial tribunals was suppressed in 1926 by an exceptional government decree on the grounds of the necessity of rigid economies. Experience has since shown that actually little has been saved by this step. There has been also since then a change in the parliamentary electoral system. Instead of voting for a party list, voting for individuals has been re-established. This more direct contact of deputy with commune or district and the requirement in numerous instances for the return of the local courts has led to pressure being brought to bear on the deputies today for the reappearance of these courts. The Government itself saw the wisdom of this step and prepared a bill to bring it about, but it was not as broad in conception as the Opposition in the Chamber desired.

Unusual Incident Happens

The counter project of André Marie in the name of the Radicals and Socialists would have brought back all the tribunals on Oct. 1 which were suppressed except those which had previously delivered less than 100 judgments annually. When the vote was called an unusual thing happened, namely, both the president of the civil legislation committee, André Hesse, and the reporter of the main government proposal, Felix Gouin, sided with the Opposition against the Government and resigned immediately after the result was announced.

The situation is delicate and in parliamentary Opposition circles at least the vote is regarded, if not as a technical defeat for the Government, certainly as one for the Minister of Justice. Ami du Peuple says: "The general opinion of the Chamber was that we are headed toward Cabinet changes, if not toward a total crisis."

City Traffic Speeded by "Street on Stilts"

Cleveland Supplants Zigzag Roads by Thoroughfare Over Rail Station

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O. — Cleveland's "street on stilts" has been completed and is ready to take its part in the handling of some of the downtown section's heaviest traffic.

The street on stilts literally lives up to its name. It cuts through the new Union Station development and rests on girders which carry it over the railway station proper. The street was built by the Van Sweringen interests, constructors of the new depot, and supplants a number of old zigzag streets abandoned when the work started several years ago.

The new street is half a mile long and 100 feet wide. Use of it by motorists will relieve Public Square of much of its congestion and is expected to greatly cut down traffic hazards there.

Access to the new station will be facilitated through the opening of the street. Two-way traffic will be permissible there, whereas only one-way traffic is allowed past the main entrance on Public Square.

Pupils and Mothers Go to School at Same Time

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—Working women and their children go to school at the same time under an arrangement just completed here by Maria de Jesus Gutierrez, director of a social service school. Special free courses are provided for domestic servants and other laboring women under the supervision of the Ministry of Public Education.

The courses last four months and pupils are given a rudimentary scholastic education—reading, writing, grammar and simple arithmetic—domestic science and simple domestic economics. Classes are held in the afternoon and evening and a kindergarten is conducted for the children of the women while they are attending classes.

Radio to End Isolation of 1000 Mexican Villages

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—Work has been started by the Ministry of Communications and Public Works to connect by radio with Mexico City more than 1000 villages and towns in the interior of the Republic that have hitherto been lacking in telegraphic or even postal communications.

This radio network will be completed by the end of spring, the Ministry announces.

Van Sweringens Seek to Double Present Scope of Rail Holdings

New Petition Takes in All Properties Now Held and Half Score Others—13,000-Mile Merger Represents $2,500,000,000 Capital

WASHINGTON (AP)—Two attempts to bring about huge scale railroad consolidations in eastern trunk line territory have been initiated before the Interstate Commerce Commission. The first was that of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad which, on Feb. 19, asked the commission to approve steps it may take to extend its present system by the acquisition of a half a score of other trunk lines. The second came Feb. 20 and was made by the Van Sweringen interests.

Even the vast size of the previous railroad amalgamations projected by the Cleveland group was exceeded in the new proposals, which named for complete or partial concentration not only the several important rail systems commonly identified as Van Sweringen property, but also a half-score other lines, some now owned by hostile and opposing railroad organizations.

$2,500,000,000 Capital Represented

Specifically the commission was asked to find that the public interest would allow the "grouping or unification" of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, a main Van Sweringen stem, with the Erie, Nickel Plate, Pere Marquette, and Hocking Valley systems, all now Van Sweringen owned; while in addition should be added the Wheeling & Lake Erie, only partly Van Sweringen owned, and five lines now entirely independent, the Virginia, Lackawanna, Bessemer and Lake Erie, Pittsburgh & Shawmut, and the Pittsburgh, Shawmut & Northern.

The single rail system to be thus established would operate roughly 13,000 miles of line and would represent a capital investment of $2,500,000,000. Further, the commission was asked to secure for such a huge enterprise the right to buy a one-fourth interest in the Delaware & Hudson, Lehigh & New England, Montour Railroad, Pittsburgh, Chartiers & Youghiogheny, Chartiers Southern, Monongahela, Pittsburgh & West Virginia lines east of the Ohio, and the West Side Belt of Pittsburgh. The systems named were all treated as bridge or terminal properties, and it was suggested that the New York Central, Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio would also acquire a quarter interest in the properties.

The Baltimore & Ohio requested permission to purchase the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh, the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton, the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville, the Wabash, the Ann Arbor and the Buffalo & Susquehanna railroads. It also asked permission for complete acquisition of the Western Maryland, the Reading, the Central Railroad of New Jersey and the Lehigh & Hudson River.

As to the Pittsburgh and West Virginia lines west of the Ohio, the Van Sweringen group was slated to take a third interest, in partnership with the New York Central and the Baltimore & Ohio. The Detroit & Toledo Shore Line was suggested for half-and-half division between the new merger and the Baltimore & Ohio.

Coupled with the specific listing of larger roads, was a declaration that

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Britain Rejects Persian Claim to Rule Bahrein

Arab Islanders, It Is Held, Would Oppose Any Change of Allegiance

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Britain, on behalf of Sir Hamid Isa, Sheik of the Bahrein Islands in the Persian Gulf, The Christian Science Monitor understands, has rejected the Persian contention that Persian nationals visiting Bahrein should not be obliged to carry passports. The Persian thesis, put forward in a long note, published by the League at Geneva on Feb. 19, reiterated the claim to sovereignty over the Bahrein Islands on the grounds of previous ownership, though Teheran lost effective control of this territory in 1784 and never regained it.

Before Persia renewed the claim a year ago, the Bahrein authorities never insisted on Persian citizens having passports, and, replying to the latest note from Teheran, the British Government has pointed out that if Persia objects to the new regulation, there is a simple method of getting them withdrawn, namely, abandoning the claim to sovereignty over the islands, which Britain cannot entertain in any circumstances.

On paper, the Persians seem to have a strong case, because the Earl of Clarendon, Foreign Secretary in 1869, wrote a dispatch to Teheran in which he seemed to acknowledge Persia's right to ownership. From the practical viewpoint, however, Bahrein is on the Arabian side of the Persian Gulf, being inhabited by Arabs who would strongly resent any attempt on the part of Persia to resume control, which was never exercised more than intermittently, and which generally verged on anarchy and has now lapsed for nearly a century and a half. At present the Islands are ruled by a hereditary Arab sheik under the protection of Britain.

Lindbergh Blazing Plane-Train Trail

Starts Inspection Tour for Opening of New Transcontinental Service

CURTISS FIELD, N. Y. (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh has started on the first lap of an inspection flight over the Transcontinental Air Transport's proposed course to the west coast.

Colonel Lindbergh arrived at the field driving his own automobile and accompanied by Henry Breckenridge, his attorney. His mother, whom he greeted at quarantine Feb. 19, when she returned from several months teaching in Turkey, was not with him.

He took off in the same Falcon biplane in which he recently flew to Florida to make an inaugural air-mail flight to Panama.

The colonel's first stop was scheduled for Columbus, O., and he said his progress across the country would be leisurely. He will make a thorough inspection of airports and routes along the proposed transcontinental plane-train trail.

CHILE WATCHES TARIFF

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—The newspaper Mercurio comments favorably upon the decision of the United States House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee giving preference to the entrance of some Latin-American products, particularly nitrates, on the free list. It asserts that "this is creating true economical Pan-Americanism."

OKLAHOMA SOIL GOES TO EXPAND BULGING TEXAS

40,000 Acres and 1000 Persons Added to Largest State by New Survey

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMARILLO, Tex.—Texas, largest of the American Union of States, has annexed 40,000 acres of what was Oklahoma territory. In the process, 1000 residents of Oklahoma have been legally transferred to a new allegiance without so much as moving a stick of furniture.

The acquisition by Texas, resulting from a decision of the United States Supreme Court relocating the one hundredth meridian, comprises a strip of land along the easterly edge of the Panhandle, stretching from the Red River to the State's northerly boundary. The strip is about 132 miles long, varying in width from 2000 to 4000 feet.

It all came about as the result of a surveying mistake in 1859, one which efforts over more than a half century had failed to rectify; the new survey was ordered, and the relocation of the meridian effected. The situation savors of retribution, since a previous decision of the Supreme Court took away valuable oil land along the Red River when the river changed its course, and gave the land to Oklahoma.

But there are still some complications. Residents within the 40,000 acres are struggling for title to their property, acquired as homesteads from Oklahoma. But, says the Supreme Court, the land was not Oklahoma's to give. Who does own the land?

Moreover, Texas is faced with forming a whole new county embracing the new possession. Either that or small parcels must be added to each of Beaver, Lipscomb, Hemphill, Wheeler, Collingsworth, and Childress Counties, abutting it on the west.

These counties were formed with the old, incorrect meridian as their eastern boundary when Texas spit the Panhandle into counties in 1876. The country now is not thickly settled, and but one town, Higgins, is in the disputed territory.

Members of the Oklahoma Legislature appeared before the Texas Legislature and proposed that Oklahoma buy back the land, and leave the titles as they stood before the meridian was moved. An act of the Texas Legislature can establish the property holders' title in this State. That failing, Congress will be appealed to.

BRITAIN TO DEPORT ALIEN VIOLATORS OF LICENSING LAW

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A combing out of undesirable aliens is taking place in consequence of disclosures in recent police cases, where such persons have been successfully prosecuted for contravention of the liquor licensing laws of the west London night clubs.

A Scotland Yard communiqué says: "Commissioners are having prepared for the information of the Home Secretary reports as to the history and character of a number of aliens whose activities are considered undesirable.

"These reports are being submitted as soon as possible. The Home Secretary has decided already that three of the aliens concerned are to leave the country within a month, and they have been warned accordingly. He is considering further cases."

NEW IRISH CHIEF OF STAFF

DUBLIN, Irish Free State (AP)—The Saorstat army has a new chief of staff. Maj.-Gen. Sean McKeon has been appointed to that post, to succeed Gen. Daniel Hogan, who resigned Sunday.

SENATE RAISES PENALTIES FOR LIQUOR SELLING

Passes Jones Bill 65 to 18—Measure Faces Short Session Jam in House

WASHINGTON (AP)—Safely through the Senate, with votes to spare, the Jones bill to increase penalties for prohibition violations now goes to the House, but it is problematical whether any action will be taken on it there at this session, or at the special session to come.

The present session is fast drawing to a close and legislators have practically agreed that only farm relief and tariff revision will be taken up at the special session.

Opponents of the Jones measure held their own in the debate that centered about it, but they fell short when the balloting began. The vote was 65 to 18.

The bill increases the maximum penalty for first violations of the prohibition laws to a fine of $10,000, or five years in prison, or both. The maximum penalty for first violations at present is a fine of $1000 or six months' imprisonment, or both, and for second offenders a fine of $2000, with five years' imprisonment.

Minimum Sentences Unchanged

The minimum sentences a judge may impose at present—none at all for first offenders and a fine of $200, with imprisonment of one month, for second or subsequent offenders—were not changed.

The bill was not aimed at petty or casual offenders. A provision inserted by the Senate declared that judges when imposing sentences "should discriminate between casual or slight violations and habitual sales of intoxicating liquor or attempts to commercialize violations of the prohibition law."

Senator Bruce of Maryland, one of the leaders of the opposition to the bill, declared it was another step "in the march of tyranny," and asserted that it wiped out all distinction against first and subsequent offenses. The measure was opposed by some dry Senators, who said they thought it was too drastic.

The bill was described by its sponsor, Senator Jones of Washington, as aimed primarily at the big bootlegger. It had the support of the Prohibition Bureau and of Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrant, Assistant Attorney General in charge of prohibition cases in the Department of Justice.

Thirty-six Republicans joined with 29 Democrats in support of the measure, while five Republicans and 13 Democrats voted against it.

Votes on Roll Call

The roll call on the Jones bill follows: Republicans voting for: Borah, Brookhart, Burton, Capper, Couzens, Curtis, Dale, Deneen, Edge, Fess, Frazier, Goff, Greene, Hale, Hastings, Johnson, Jones, McMaster, McNary, Moses, Norbeck, Norris, Nye, Oddie, Reed of Pennsylvania, Robinson of Indiana, Sackett, Schall, Shortridge, Smoot, Steiwer, Thomas of Idaho, Vandenberg, Warren, Waterman, Watoon—total 36.

Democrats for: Ashurst, Barkley, Black, Blease, Bratton, Caraway, Dill, George, Glass, Harris, Harrison, Hayden, Heflin, Kendrick, McKellar, Mayfield, Neely, Overman, Pittman, Sheppard, Simmons, Smith, Steck, Stephens, Swanson, Thomas of Oklahoma, Trammell, Tyson, Walsh of Montana—total 29. Grand total 65.

Republicans against: Bingham, Blaine, Glenn, Gould, Phipps—Total 5.

Democrats against: Bayard, Broussard, Bruce, Copeland, Edwards, Gerry, Hawes, Ransdell, Reed of Missouri, Tydings, Wagner, Walsh of Massachusetts, Wheeler—total, 13; grand total, 18.

Senator Metcalf, Republican, Rhode Island, and Senator King, Democrat, Utah, were the only two paired against the bill.

Germany Limits Maximum Pension

Smaller Recipients Will Benefit at the Expense of Ex-Army Officers

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN — The Reichstag has passed two motions, meeting public complaints of long standing. One was introduced by the German Economic Party and limits the maximum pension to 1000 marks monthly. Any amount above that is to be paid to the small pensioners who are now suffering great hardships owing to the high cost of living. The Reich has hitherto been paying high sums to ex-generals.

The second motion introduced by the Social Democrats demands that fortunes made by inflation or from property which emerged from the inflation unharmed should be taxed.

The Opposition has hitherto been able to ward off such a tax by declaring that it was technically impossible to levy it.

Bills providing for measures for the execution of the two motions passed will be submitted to the House shortly.

WASHINGTON'S NOTE TO JEFFERSON FOUND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WATERTOWN, N. Y.—A note for $225 bearing the name of George Washington and payable to Thomas Jefferson has been found among documents in the home of Roswell P Flower, one-time Governor of New York, here. The property was sold recently to Jefferson County.

The note was made at Mount Vernon in December, 1798, and directs the cashier of accounts and deposits in Baltimore to pay Thomas Jefferson $225.

WORLD COURT MOVE FOR UNITED STATES TAKEN BY KELLOGG

Secretary of State Invites Signatories to Protocol to Exchange Views Looking Toward American Entry in Tribunal

ADVISORY OPINION RESERVATION OF SENATE IS CHIEF OBSTACLE

Step Coincides With Elihu Root's Mission to Geneva on Revision of Court Statute—Britain Welcomes Proposal—League Circles Confident of Accord

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Following closely upon the departure of Elihu Root to confer with European jurists regarding the revision of the World Court statute, Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, has sent an identical letter to diplomatic representatives of each of the governments adhering to the World Court protocol asking that they conduct an informal review among themselves with a view to admitting the United States as a member.

As the situation now stands a majority of the adhering members have not accepted No. 5 of the reservations which the United States Senate attached to the resolution of adherence. That reservation is all that prevents the United States from becoming a member of the court, the other reservations imposed by the Senate having been entirely approved by other nations.

The part of the reservation which was not acceptable referred to the prohibition of the court's entertaining requests for any advisory opinion touching any dispute in which the United States has or claims an interest without the consent of the United States.

Holds Difference Adjustable

The objections raised to this reservation by 24 adhering powers are referred to in the Kellogg note as follows:

"The Government of the United States feels that such an informal exchange of views as is contemplated by the 24 governments should, as herein suggested, lead to agreement upon some provision which in unobjectionable form would protect the rights and interests of the United States as an adherent to the court statute; and this expectation is strongly supported by the fact that there seems to be but little difference regarding the substance of these rights and interests."

That President Coolidge earnestly desires that the United States should become a member of the World Court is well known. The step now taken by the Secretary of State gives notice of the wish of this Government to join with others in this International Court of Justice.

Before Mr. Root sailed for Europe he talked over the situation with the President, the Secretary of State and leaders of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs. If anyone could find a way of getting out of the situation arising from the Senate's insistence upon the fifth reservation and the objection entertained by others to it, it was felt that Mr. Root, because of his experience and the general confidence reposed in him, was the man to do it.

Mission Is Unofficial

The attitude of this Government is that reservation No. 5 is not of sufficient importance to prevent American adherence, either from the standpoint of the United States or that of other nations.

It has been emphasized that Mr. Root has no official status in his mission. That is technically true, but it is more important that the result of his efforts at conciliation are being watched with intense interest by this Government. The note sent by the Secretary of State at this time just before the conference is to assemble on March 1 is regarded as significant.

To what extent the adherence of the United States would affect its connection with the Council and Assembly of the League of Nations is one of the issues involved, but the tenor of Mr. Kellogg's note is pacificatory and hopeful. With that attitude here and with Mr. Root in the field, substantial basis is afforded for the belief that differences which have excluded the United States will be ironed out.

BRAZIL PUSHES MOVE FOR GOLD CURRENCY BASIS

Makes Headway in Stabilization—Trade Balance Favorable for 1928

RIO DE JANEIRO (By U. P.)—Opponents of the Government's plan to establish a stabilized low valuation of the milreis, the currency unit of Brazil, have apparently abandoned hope of any modification in the plan, it is announced here.

Should the next Administration continue the present policies, it is believed that the adoption of the new unit, the gold cruzerio is possible.

The gold now deposited with the Stabilization Board and the Bank of Brazil totals 1,257,000 contos. Paper currency amounts to 2,979,933 contos. (A paper conto is worth $120) Thus the ratio of gold to paper is about 42 per cent.

It is calculated that a gold reserve of at least 60 per cent is needed for the adoption of the gold cruzerio. Thus the Government needs an additional $65,000,000.

The last year has been characterized by an adjustment to conditions created by the low stabilization of the milreis, which produced several failures. These were considered inevitable and were regarded as having a good effect on business.

The year 1928 showed a favorable trade balance, trade being estimated at nearly $40,000,000. Forty-five per cent of the exports went to the United States, Germany, France, Holland, Italy, Great Britain, Belgium and Argentina, in that order of importance.

Imports from the United States were mostly automotive equipment and building materials. Britain regained the coal trade.

The favorable trade balance was due mostly to the high prices of coffee, which, if maintained, is expected to assure the success of the Government's financial plans, and will continue the prosperity and development of the country.

RUSSIA BARS BREAD AS FOOD FOR COWS

Books to Be Issued by Government to Enforce Rule

MOSCOW (AP)—Bread books, issued by the Government will govern purchase of bread after March 15, the Moscow Soviet, or governing committee, has decided.

The resolution, after stating that the Red capital was amply supplied with baked bread, went on to say that the main difficulty lay in speculation and in feeding cattle with bread which was cheaper than fodder.

METHOD OF PROCEDURE STILL HALTS EXPERTS

PARIS (AP)—The reparations experts' committee continued to mark time Feb. 20, having reached a deadlock on the method of procedure which it has been seeking since Monday.

A subcommittee of five, which succeeded the "secret" committee of two in an effort to break the deadlock was understood to have made its report, but it was announced the full committee still had to consider the report. From this it was thought that the committee of five had succeeded little better than the smaller one in finding a way to bring the parties in the conflict to set forth their cases.

SINO-JAPANESE RIFT IN PARLEY REPORTED

SHANGHAI, China (AP) — The American Daily Evening News on Feb. 20 stated it had been officially informed that negotiations for settlement of the controversy between China and Japan over the Tsinan incident had broken down.

The reason given was China's demand that Japan pay $15,000,000 compensation and assume full responsibility for the Tsinan disorders of May 3, 1928. This Japan declined to do.

Britain Welcomes Proposal for Conference on Court

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Britain will welcome an exchange of views with the United States on the subject of American adherence to the World Court as proposed in the Kellogg note sent to all 24 powers concerned, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns. This procedure was recommended in an identic reply to the Senate's reservations submitted on behalf of these countries in October, 1926, as a sequel to a joint conference at Geneva the previous month.

On that occasion the draft of the protocol was drawn up as a basis of discussion and it is presumed here that the American Secretary of State regards the main lines of this document as acceptable or he would not have said, "There seems to be but little difference" regarding the respective rights and interests of the United States and other powers.

The protocol which declares that the United States shall be admitted to participate in the work of the Permanent Court of International Justice "upon equality with signatory states, members of the League," adds that no amendment may be made to the statute of the Court without the consent of "all participating states," thus including the United States.

It is recognized here that the question of advisory opinions still presents considerable difficulty as it

is uncertain whether an ordinary majority vote is sufficient to enable the Council of the League to request such opinion or whether unanimity is required.

Confidence on Agreement Voiced in League Circles

GENEVA (AP)—League of Nations circles were deeply interested in Secretary Kellogg's note to the powers suggesting the reopening of negotiations for adherence of the United States to the World Court. Words frequently used characterizing the note were "reasonable, broad-minded and opportune."

It was confidently expected that some formula could be found to safeguard American interests concerning the question of advisory opinions which proved the stumbling-block in the original negotiations, and which, at the same time, will settle the League Council that its cherished right to ask advisory opinions of the Court will not be imperiled.

The impression at Geneva was that Washington purposely made its move just prior to the arrival of Elihu Root to attend the March 11 meeting of the World Court juridicial experts. It is believed that the experts, who are virtually all legal advisers to their governments, are almost certain to discuss the problem of advisory opinions when they study revision of the Court statutes.

Kellogg Reviews Situation on Reservations Question

The text of Secretary Kellogg's note follows in full:

Excellency:

I have the honor to refer to my note of Feb. 12, 1926, with which I transmitted for the information of your government a copy of the resolution adopted by the Senate of the United States on Jan. 27, 1926, setting forth certain reservations and understandings as conditions on which the United States would adhere to the protocol of signature of Dec. 16, 1920, of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

In that note I asked to be informed whether the reservations and understandings contained in the resolution of the Senate of the United States were acceptable to your government as a part and condition to the adherence of the United States to the said protocol and statute.

Five governments unconditionally accepted the Senate reservations and understandings, three indicated that they would accept but have not formally notified my government of their acceptance, 15 simply acknowledged the receipt of my government's note of Feb. 12, 1926, while 24 have communicated to my government replies as hereinafter indicated.

Four Reservations Adopted

At a conference held in Geneva in September, 1926, by a large number of the states signatories to the protocol of signature of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, a final act was adopted in which were set forth certain conclusions and recommendations regarding the proposal of the United States, together with a preliminary draft of a protocol regarding the adherence of the United States which the conference recommended that all the signatories of the protocol of signature of Dec. 16, 1920, should adopt in replying to the proposal of the United States.

Twenty-four of the governments adopted the recommendations of the conference of 1926 and communicated to the Government of the United States in the manner suggested by the conference. By these replies and the proposed protocol attached thereto the first four reservations adopted by the Senate of the United States were accepted.

Fifth Partially Accepted

The fifth reservation was not accepted in full, but so much of the first part thereof as required the Court to render advisory opinions in public session was accepted, and the attention of my Government was called to the amended rules of the Court requiring notice and an opportunity to be heard.

The second part of the fifth reservation therefore raised the only question on which there is any substantial difference of opinion. That part of the reservation reads as follows:

"... Nor shall it (the court) without the consent of the United States entertain any request for any advisory opinion touching any dispute or question in which the United States has or claims interest."

It was observed in the final act of the conference that, as regards disputes to which the United States is a party, the court had already pronounced upon the matter of dispute between a member of the League of Nations and a state not a member, and reference was made to advisory opinion No. 5 in the Eastern Carolina case in which the court held that it would not pass on such a dispute without the consent of the non-member of the League. The view was expressed that this would meet the desire of the United States.

Appeals for Equal Right

As regards disputes to which the United States is not a party but in which it claims an interest, the view was expressed in the final act that this part of the fifth reservation rests upon the presumption that the adoption of a request for an advisory opinion by the Council or the Assembly requires a unanimous vote.

It was stated that since this has not been decided to be the case it cannot be said with certainty whether in some or all cases a decision by a majority may not be sufficient but that in any case where a state represented on the Council or in the Assembly would have a right to prevent by opposition in either of these bodies the adoption of a proposal to request an advisory opinion from the court, the United States should enjoy an equal right.

Article 4 of the draft protocol states that "should the United States offer objection to an advisory opinion being given by the court, at the request of the Council or the Assembly, concerning a dispute to which the United States is not a party or concerning a question other than a dispute between states, the Court will attribute to such objection the same force and effect as attaches to a vote against asking for the opinion given by a member of the League of Nations, either in the Assembly or in the Council," and that "the manner in which the consent provided for in the second part of the fifth reservation is to be given" should be the subject of an understanding to be reached by the Government of the United States with the Council of the League of Nations.

Desires Adequate Protection

The Government of the United States desires to avoid in so far as may be possible any proposal which would interfere with or embarrass the work of the Council of the League of Nations, doubtless often perplexing and difficult and it would be glad if it could dispose of the subject by a simple acceptance of the suggestions embodied in the final act and draft protocol adopted at Geneva on Sept. 23, 1926.

There are, however, some elements of uncertainty in the bases of these suggestions which seem to require further discussion. The powers of the Council and its modes of procedure depend upon the Covenant of the League of Nations which may be amended at any time. The ruling of the Court in the Eastern Carelia case and the rules of the Court are also subject to change at any time.

For these reasons, without further inquiry into the practicability of the suggestions, it appears that the protocol submitted by the 24 governments in relation to the fifth reservation of the United States Senate would not furnish adequate protection to the United States.

Change in Formula

It is gratifying to learn from the proceedings of the conference at Geneva that the considerations inducing the adoption of that part of Reservation Five giving rise to differences of opinion are appreciated by the powers participating in that conference.

Possibly the interest of the United States thus attempted to be safeguarded may be fully protected in some other way or by some other formula. The Government of the United States feels that such an informal exchange of views as is contemplated by the 24 governments, should, as herein suggested, lead to agreement upon some provision which in unobjectionable form would protect the rights and interests of the United States as an adherent of the Court Statute, and this expectation is strongly supported by the fact that there seems to be but little difference regarding the substance of these rights and interests.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration. FRANK B. KELLOGG.

FRENCH INCOMES CLASSIFIED

PARIS (AP)—The annual report of the Ministry of Finance, issued on Feb. 18, shows there are 651 persons in France with an income of more than $40,000. Half the total income taxes are paid by the 8199 taxpayers who receive more than $12,000 a year. The largest class is the 1,350,000 who earn between $400 and $800 a year, these being more numerous than the eight other categories combined.

FREE CHURCH COUNCIL LEADER

LONDON (AP)—The Rev Dr. Alfred Sharp, former chairman of the Wesleyan Conference, has been nominated president of the National Free Church Council.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

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CZECH-REICH AGREEMENT NOW IN FORCE

Long-Standing Shipping Question Between the Two States Is Settled

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—Representatives of the German and Czechosolvak governments have signed there an agreement providing free zones in the Hamburg and Stettin harbors for Czechoslovak shipping in accordance with peace treaties. The guarantee of a free area at the mouth of the Elbe River is of first importance to Czechoslovak export trade as shown by the returns of its traffic through Hamburg; and the treaty settles a long-standing question between the two states.

The Little Entente Economic Conference at Bucharest, it is pertinent to observe, is to discuss among other things increasing the Danube River traffic concessions, which would not only benefit Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia and Rumania, but all Central Europe. Great progress in this direction has been made in the past decade. Late news from Moscow contains also an interesting note that the Soviet trade commission has decided that future exports intended for Austria, Czechoslovakia and South Germany shall be sent via the Danube.

Political misunderstandings may for the time still prevent the natural development of trade in central Europe, but it is becoming increasingly evident that one sure way of progress lies in the greater and freer use of the great Danube waterway from Bavaria to Black Sea.

Republicans Slash Roosevelt Budget

Demand Economy in New York Park Improvements and Eliminate New Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Republicans have "perfected" the $256,418,774 budget of Governor Roosevelt by slashing it $3,451,288, and in this form it is scheduled for a third reading on Feb. 26. It will then become law unless the Governor takes the deferrent steps expected of him in protest before the law-makers.

Eliminations were supplemented by changes in the language of the document, with a view to giving the Republican chairmen of the fiscal committees, Senator Charles J. Hewitt, of Locke, and Eberly Hutchinson, Assemblyman from Green Lake, a deciding voice in the division of the $36,000,000 lump appropriations sum, originally drafted for the direct control of the Governor.

One cut of $122,288 affects new jobs that would have been of benefit in building up the strength of the Democratic Party organization. Park improvements to be allocated under the $10,000,000 allotment for the next fiscal year were cut by $1,430,000, and the State's contribution of $400,000 to the new Port Richmond bridge was eliminated with the stipulation that revenues from the New York-New Jersey tunnel should be used for this.

An appropriation of $60,000 for a new residence for Lewis E. Lawes, warden of Sing Sing, was eliminated: $150,000 was cut from a $250,000 item for furniture in the new state office building, and $110,000 from the appropriation to develop Saratoga Springs as a resort.

Free Harbor Areas

In Accordance With Peace Treaties, Czechoslovakia Is Now Provided With Special Facilities in Hamburg and Stettin.

Byrd Planes Fly Over Polar Land Just Discovered

Important Findings Reported by Men on Exploration Beyond Mountains

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Times, the St. Louis Post Dispatch and their associated newspapers have received a delayed dispatch dated Monday, Feb. 18, from their correspondent with the Byrd antarctic expedition, telling of a new exploration flight begun by Commander Byrd over King Edward VII Land to the south of the mountains he discovered recently.

The flight is being made with two planes—a Fokker in which are Commander Byrd, Bernt Balchen, pilot, and Lloyd Berkner, radio operator, and in the other Captain Parker, Harold June, pilot and navy radio operator.

The correspondent's brief dispatch was sent by dog team from Little America, the Byrd headquarters ashore, to the steam barque City of New York, at the ice barrier, for transmission by wireless.

At the time it was sent, the correspondent reported, wireless messages coming from the planes showed that the flight was still in progress and already had been productive of important discoveries which would be made known when the planes returned to their base.

FREIGHTER TO AID AUSTRALIAN FLIERS

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — A flying first-aid freighter specially designed as such will be lent by the Air Ministry to two Australian pilots, Flight Lieutenant James Moir and Flying Officer Harold Owen, who leave at the end of this month for Australia.

The Vickers Vellore biplane has a single 450-horsepower Armstrong-Siddeley Jaguar engine, and carries a paying load of about 1½ tons. Fitted with extra tanks, this gives fuel for 2500 miles. Constructed entirely of metal, the Vellore has a cargo hold of 13 feet by 4 feet 5 inches with a hatch opening beneath for loading freight. The pilots are the same who attempted the flight from Australia last year with an overloaded American monoplane, eventually finishing in Athens.

EDITOR JAILED IN ONTARIO

SUDBURY, Ont. (AP)—For publishing articles held to be reflections on the King, Aarvo Vaara, editor of the Finnish newsaper Vapaus, is under sentence of six months' imprisonment and a fine of $1000 or two years in jail.

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Temple Place thru to West Street

ENGINEERS FIND ANTI-TRUST ACT NEEDS CHANGES

Institute Insists, However, That Some Control Over Trade Is Necessary

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK — Supplanting provisions of the Sherman Act with a "constructive scheme" which would control production, and the necessity for such control of output to prevent a flooding of markets and business depression were stressed here by the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers as one of the features of their 137th meeting.

Dr. W. H. Hamilton, of the law faculty of Yale University, criticized the Sherman Act as having worked well enough in a time of petty businesses, but as not suited to present industrial development. He held, in effect, that its aim to preserve the competitive system was obsolete, and declared that an attempt to make manufacturers compete with one another results in overproduction and frequently bankruptcy.

"It is essential to control production, so as to produce cheaply, to produce in relation to the need, and without waste," Dr. Hamilton said, "but the great obstacle to control now is that if the people of one industry get together to decide on some kind of policy, there are whisperings of 'conspiracy" and accusations of violating the Sherman Act."

Some Control Believed Necessary

"While it is impossible to maintain high wages and decent living standards—in fact to make industries do the things we want them to do—I should hesitate," Dr. Hamilton said, "to have the Sherman Act repealed unless we could put some other responsible agency in its place. To repeal the act and leave the industries uncontrolled would be a serious disadvantage to stockholders, laborers, consumers, and all concerned."

Production control can be effected through taking advantage of modern methods of calculating business trends, which are more accurate than ever before, according to Dr. Carl Snyder, of the Federal Reserve Bank here. The notion that business is a fragile reed which bends with every breeze was characterized by Dr. Snyder as "nonsense," although business periodicals and authorities frequently make much of the subject of "booms" and depressions. As a matter of fact, production goes along pretty steadily with little change except to grow, and "growth is the chief feature," he said. "The main body of trade goes on with a stability which few see."

Stability Rests on Credit

If credit could be adjusted to the volume of business, he said, "there would not come in the future such depressions as the one in 1907, and we would be free from depressions or booms of any kind. People could enjoy the benefits of a steady progress without living in fear of some unnecessary depression."

Prediction that overproduction in the oil industry will be more pronounced this year than in any other period in history was made by James A. Veasey, counsel of the Carter Oil Company, notwithstanding the fact that the Federal Oil Conservation Board has for the last four years made an exhaustive study of overproduction and sought to remedy it.

Some practical way to require the development and operation of the new pools of the United States on a co-operative basis is necessary, he said.

Reviewing production of metals during the last 300 years in Europe, D. F. Hewett, of the United States Geological Survey, expressed the belief that it was worth debating whether controls of the mining industry should not be put into effect in the United States, as they have been in northern and central Europe. Signs of exhaustion are beginning to appear in the production of metals throughout the world, and the best efforts of natural science and technique are being enlisted to keep abreast of the demand, he said.

Frederick W. Bradley of San Francisco was elected president of the institute to succeed George Otis Smith, director of the United States Geological Survey.

Prison Head Shows Futility of Crime

Warden Lawes of Sing Sing Proves by Actual Figures That Crime Doesn't Pay

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK — Newspapers were criticized for emphasizing crime news by Lewis E. Lawes, warden of Sing Sing prison, in a talk here before the boys' work conference of the Welfare Council.

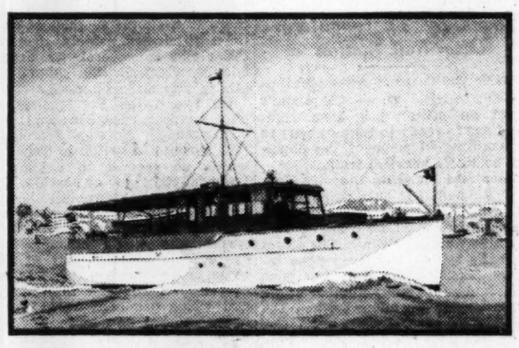
Crime has an unprofitable side, he said, that is practically unknown to the people whose chief sources of information are the sensational newspaper reports of large "hauls" and the motion pictures that show the criminal living in luxury. The fact of the matter is, he continued, that "the net haul in the average robbery during 1927" was $30.75.

Mr. Lawes quoted statistics to illustrate further the fiction and exaggeration that go to make up reports of the profitableness of crime.

"The total haul," he said, "of approximately 900 men committed to Sing Sing in 1927 was $368,574. The sentences imposed for these offenses totaled 12,389 years, which meant an average of $29.07 a year. Sentences of robbery totaled 6545 years or at the rate of $1.30 a year; for larceny 1680 years, or $38 a year; for forgery 448 years, or $642 a year; for burglary 3716 years, or $2 a year."

"The slogan that I would paint on the billboards at every cross road and throughout the length and breadth of the land is that 'crime does not pay!'"

When the Wanderlust's aboard



Dr. Charles Roberts makes a hobby of cruising, and his handsome Elco Fifty has to its credit many a good sea mile.*

BRILLIANT white and rich mahogany, brass and copper agleam, the *Wenamomen** lies at anchor with a gracefully expectant air. For its owner is an indefatigable seaman, and during the boating season five o'clock of almost any day finds him stepping briskly aboard, crowded city streets and professional duties left behind . . .

A short run along the South Shore and then a swim—in the Bay or in the surf off Fire Island. An hour's rest in the cool comfort of a breeze-fanned deck . . . dinner against a background of setting sun and green glass water, with music captured by a turning knob . . . Then lazily home again, through the quiet dark . . .

Dr. Roberts is a skilful navigator, who thoroughly understands the management of his boat, from handling a sextant to running the engine. And as his enthusiasm is shared by Mrs. Roberts and their young son, they usually cruise without a crew. Putting out from Bayport, they make frequent trips along the South Shore, or around to the North Shore—to Shelter Island, to Block Island. And as often as time permits the family baggage is stowed away and the *Wenamomen's* galley stocked for extended cruising . . .

One summer a beautiful trip around Cape Cod and on to Marblehead—day after day the exhilarating joy of sea air and wide sky. Another year all the way to Montreal — up the Hudson, a short overland haul to Lake George, into Lake Champlain—then the Richelieu, the St. Lawrence. Then home again through Oswego, the New York Barge Canal, down the Hudson. Truly a delightful way to travel, Mrs. Roberts says—no time-tables, no dust, no extravagance, but all the way the independent comfort and seclusion of a well-equipped home on the water.

* * *

The history of every Elco boat is as thrillingly individual as the man who owns it. For each owner finds in the opportunity for independent voyaging a constant stimulation and a challenge, and each responds in a characteristic way.

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PORT ELCO (permanent exhibit), 247 Park Avenue, at 46th Street, New York. Distributors in Boston, Detroit, Los Angeles and Miami.

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The Elco Fleet: Twenty-Six, $2,975; Veedette, $4,875; Cruisette, $5,950; Thirty-Eight, $10,750; Forty-Two, $16,500; Fifty, $25,500.

*Although this series of advertisements recounts bona fide experiences of Elco owners, the names used are fictitious.

Elco MOTOR BOATS

Family's Paint Shelf Rivaling 'Dad's' Tool Chest in Variety

Tendency to "Paint Something" in Wide Range of Colors Evidenced at Hardware Dealers' Show—Canary Birds Win Place Among Lines of Store Offerings

If father's tool chest has expanded from hammer-saw-and-screwdriver simplicity, so has mother's paint shelf grown from the single brush atop a can of brown enamel, it was shown as the New England Hardware Dealers' Association gathered in Boston for their thirty-sixth annual convention and exhibit.

Any question why kitchen tables assume chameleon tendencies between breakfast time and supper, were easily answered by a stroll down an exhibit aisle. There was paint and still more paint, with brushes very conveniently to match, while alongside lay enticingly colored bits of pale green board bordered with black, or gray, ringed with light blue.

While no one said so, the age of home painting has apparently arrived. Probably no one outgrows that small boy or girl desire to "paint something." And when a quick trip to the corner and a few newspapers laid to protect the floor provide so easily both material and workshop, small wonder breakfast nooks change from white to blue, or from mahogany to canary. What matters a well-painted finger or smock, when a chest of drawers—that might really have stayed in the attic forever—may now assume a place of honor, colored deep orange, among the painted wicker in a sunny guest room.

But while color was perhaps the most beguiling, it by no means constituted the exhibit as a whole. Hardware became difficult of definition as one walked about. An orchestra in the balcony played Liszt and Strauss while "hardware" was being shown below.

Earlier, members of the association met for an informal "question box." In reply to interrogation concerning new items added to hardware store lists, replies came thick and fast. Wallpaper, finished lumber, toys, shoe leather and home cobblers' outfits, plumbing supplies, oil burners and even canary birds were all reported incorporated and successfully. At the same time steps were taken to standardize sizes and types of articles carried, so that, while varied, inventories might be economic.

FARM AID BILL LIFTS ROAD LEVY BURDEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—The first Republican farm relief measure—a bill which would relieve towns of the $50 a mile they now pay for maintenance of state and county highways—has just been passed by the state Senate and sent to Governor Roosevelt. The bill is sponsored by Assemblyman Bert Lord (R.) of Chenango.

Enactment of a bill of this nature was recommended by Governor Roosevelt's special farm relief commission, headed by Henry Morgenthau Jr. of Hyde Park. It was estimated that enactment of the measure would result in an annual saving of about $600,000 to the towns.

BRITISH AIR MAIL SERVICE

By Wireless

LONDON — The Postmaster-General, Sir W. Mitchell-Thomson, stated in the House of Commons that in 1928 106,000 letters originating in this country were carried by air mail. Some 350,000 letters were sent abroad by ordinary mails and subsequently carried by air mail.

WALDORF RESTAURANT

226 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
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Across the Park

Vegetable Soup, Rolls or Crackers ..... 15¢
Single Lamb Chop, String Beans, Potatoes, Rolls and Butter ..... 35¢
Fried Filet of Sole, Tartar Sauce, French Fried Potatoes, Rolls and Butter ..... 35¢
Chicken Croquettes, Cream Sauce, Green Peas, Potatoes, Rolls and Butter ..... 35¢
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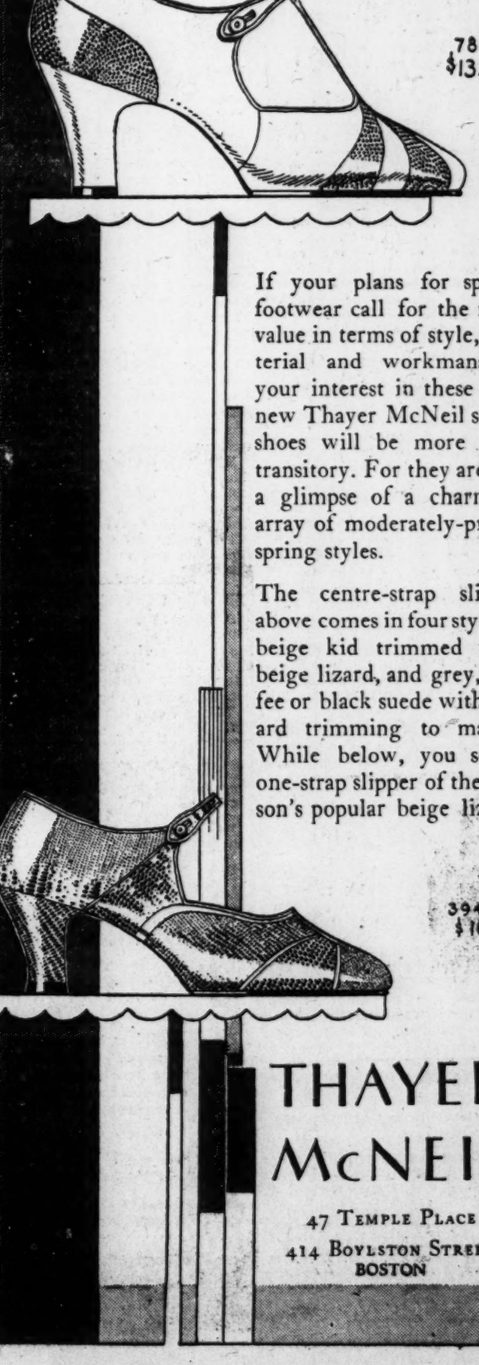


7864
$13.50

If your plans for spring footwear call for the most value in terms of style, material and workmanship, your interest in these two new Thayer McNeil street shoes will be more than transitory. For they are but a glimpse of a charming array of moderately-priced spring styles.

The centre-strap slipper above comes in four styles—beige kid trimmed with beige lizard, and grey, coffee or black suede with lizard trimming to match. While below, you see a one-strap slipper of the season's popular beige lizard.

3948
$16

THAYER McNEIL

47 Temple Place
414 Boylston Street
Boston

CONSERVATIVES REVOLT OVER IRISH QUESTION

More Generous Compensation Demanded for Loyalists —Government Surrenders

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Government has been compelled to give way to the strong public feeling prevailing in favor of more generous compensation for those Irish loyalists who suffered for supporting the British in connection with the disturbances anterior to the treaty of December, 1921. The Government's surrender followed a revolt amongst its own followers headed by Colonel Gretton and Lord Hugh Cecil in the House of Commons debate on the supplementary estimates for carrying out the Government's proposals.

Colonel Gretton declared that the proposals "fall very far short of equity." Lord Hugh Cecil pilloried the appeal to economy made by Winston Churchill, who defended the Government's plan.

"Let us be clear," Lord Hugh cried amidst loud cheers, "what economy means. It means saving money in respect to administration. It does not mean refusing to pay a debt of honor."

"Obligation of Honor"

"If it be not an obligation of honor," he continued, "say so, but it is too late to say so because the Government has said contrary long ago. I certainly think that those who have called attention to this grievance ought to divide against the Government, and I earnestly hope the Government may be defeated. They will deserve it, for their transaction is the last disgraceful action in an inheritance of shame, and my right honorable friend is one of those who has brought it on the Government and this country."

This outburst came at the close of a tensely exciting debate and turned the scale against the Treasury case. James H. Thomas for Labor and Rhys Morris for the Liberals had indicated that both branches of the Opposition were prepared to take advantage of the split in the government's ranks by joining with the malcontents in voting for more generous terms.

Premier Intervenes

Defeat was so near that the Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, was hurriedly sent for and on entering the House at once moved "to report progress"—this being the parliamentary way of adjurning the debate—which he explained amidst derisive Opposition cheers was "with the view of re-examination."

The Cabinet met today to decide what is now to be done. The alternatives before it are either materially to increase the amount in the estimates or else to set up a judicial body to review the awards made by the political committee under Sir Alexander Wood-Rentor upon which the grants have hitherto been made.

At present the Government is paying these awards in full up to £1000 in each case but only giving 60 per cent of any excess over this sum. A sum of £1,070,000 has been allotted so far and there are 280 cases where the awards have not been paid in full. It is estimated that an additional £400,000 will be required to enable these and similar claims not yet adjudicated to be satisfied completely.

Trotzky Asks Right to Live in Germany

Foreign Minister Requested to Inform Chancellor of Cabinet's Decision

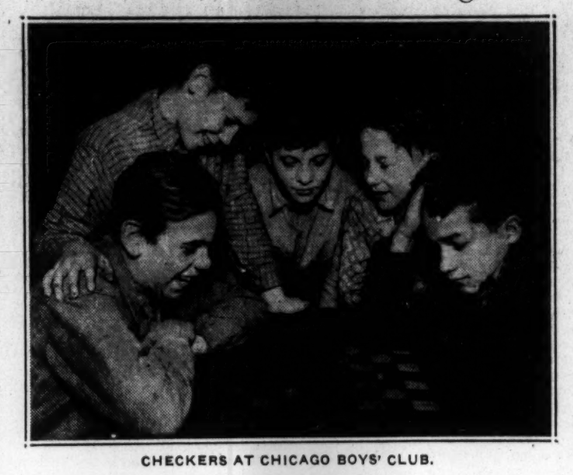
By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The German Foreign Office has been informed by the German Consul at Constantinople of Leon Trotzky's request for a German visa of permission to settle down in Germany. The Foreign Minister will inform the Chancellor, by request, of the Cabinet decision.

It is believed that the actual decision will be made at Moscow, because Angora may hesitate to permit Mr. Trotzky to leave Turkey against the wishes of the Soviet authorities, while Germany certainly will think twice before admitting him if informed by Moscow that such a step would endanger friendly German-Russian relations.

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, closely related to the German People's Party, warns Germany against "false sentimentality." It also warns against the belief that his arrival might undermine the German Communist Party. Those wishing his admittance for this purpose will play with fire, the paper declares. Mr. Trotzky, it continues, knows that the revolutionizing of Germany is one of the principal conditions of the success of Bolshevism and nobody can foretell what rôle this revolutionary will yet play in a revolutionary movement in Europe. Other civilized nations know very well why they refuse to admit him to their countries, the paper concludes.

Can You Tell Who's Winning?



CHECKERS AT CHICAGO BOYS' CLUB.

Chicago Shown How to Save Millions Through Its Boys

$5,000,000 Invested in Clubs to Take Them Off Streets Will, It Is Said, Show Profit

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—By investing $5,000,000 in boys' club activities in the next five years, Chicago can reduce its crime bill by many times that amount, save many boys from careers that lead to the penitentiary, and improve the "big city" environment in general. This is the proposition advanced by George A. Hughes, president of the Chicago Boys' Club, in announcing a campaign which would build five new boys' clubs each year for five years.

"The enormous prevalence of crime in the United States," said Mr. Hughes, "can be traced largely to the fact that the play life of thousands of boys in crowded cities is neglected, and that these boys find their own amusements by joining gangs that run to lawlessness. Supervised play is the remedy. Through properly directed play in a boys' club, the boy learns initiative, resourcefulness, expertness with tools, self-confidence, foresight, thoughtfulness of others, teamwork, loyalty, industry and high ideals."

There are about 80 definite "neighborhoods" in Chicago, areas cut off to themselves by natural boundaries such as railroads, boulevards, parks and industrial plants. Some 30 of these are "underprivileged" according to American standards. There is no wholesome, directed recreation available for boys there.

Purpose of Boys' Club

The Chicago Boys' Club was founded to meet this need. Its three present clubhouses have been placed in sections near the crowded districts where thousands of boys lack decent play advantages, and it gives them interesting activities which bring them in from the streets.

Every year nearly 20,000 boys get into trouble with the police here and hundreds of them commit serious crimes, it is pointed out. Many are repeaters who are constantly mixed with crime. In some respects the police system is to blame, of course, as it builds up "records" against boys guilty of only minor offenses. Thus the boy comes to be branded a criminal and he feels that society is against him, it is declared.

Seventy of every 1000 boys in the city get into trouble sooner or later with the police, it is stated. The average from the Chicago Boys' Club, however, is only two in 1000. Last year the aggregate attendance was 284,703 at the classes conducted by this organization, of which John H. Witter is general superintendent.

Once inside the club, the "gang" of the streets is broken up. One boy goes into some game, another into gymnasium exercises, another for a swim; others go to the shops to make things in wood and metal, others to the library, to music lessons, concerts, lectures, debating, and vocational classes. The club provides constructive interests and breaks the hold of the "gang" upon a boy's time and activity.

The club wants to extend its facilities, not only into many neighborhoods that need it as badly as those it is already serving, but to complete the work it has begun in the original neighborhoods. It feels that its work is in vain if it keeps contact with a boy only two or three years. It should have contact for at least 10 years, say from 6 to 16 or 18, in order to make its work effective.

Neighborhoods Change Quickly

This has been found to be impossible under present conditions in Chicago. Entire neighborhoods migrate with such rapidity that five years will see a complete exodus of the old population and the invasion of an entirely new people.

W. R. Boorman, director of program research, has made a study of these neighborhood movements so that he can not only follow them, but predict where they will be five years hence. The Poles and Lithuanians near the stockyards, he says, are pushing out southwest and then south; just ahead of them go the Germans. The Italians from the downtown river wards are pushing straight west. The Jews from the same district are migrating chiefly by way of Milwaukee Avenue. All groups are pushing out from the center of town.

"How are we going to keep control over these boys for more than a year or two, with the populations shifting like this? We will have to anticipate them, so that when a boy moves from one neighborhood, where there is a boys' club, into another neighborhood, he will find a boys' club there to welcome him and to carry on its influence."

Change in environment from city to country has been found beneficial to hundreds of boys, and the club maintains a summer camp at Winona Lake, Ind., to give them outings. Placing boys in country homes also has been found a good way to break up the gang influence.

Similar work is being done by the Union League Club here under the direction of Robert D. Klees. A third clubhouse is being planned by the Union League.

EASTERN STAR PAYS TRIBUTE TO GENET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—The memory of Edmond Charles Genet, known historically as Citizen Genet, and called "The Apostle of Liberty," has just been honored in the formation of Genet Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, at East Greenbush, N. Y., a village overlooking the Hudson River, across from Albany.

Citizen Genet as Minister to the United States from the French Revolutionary Government, undertook ambitious schemes for the extension of republicanism in Canada, Louisiana and Florida, and obtained a great following during the brief period of his official activity. He incurred the displeasure of Washington for fitting out privateers in American ports to further the various expeditions, and was recalled. He passed his last 40 years in East Greenbush.

CANADA BACKS RENUNCIATION OF WAR TREATY

Warm Approval Voiced of Government's Resolution to Ratify the Pact

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Rarely has the Dominion Parliament manifested such enthusiastic unanimity of thought as it did on Tuesday when W. L. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, asked and received official approval of the Briand-Kellogg Treaty for the renunciation of war. Forceful as the mover of the resolution was, R. B. Bennett, leader of the Conservative Opposition, went even further in his defense of the treaty, demanding not only that such agreements and pacts should be consummated but that the nations should go the whole way by removing all material implements of war, to the end that war would of a surety become a thing of the past.

Advantage of Treaty

Mr. King began by reading from the treaty which, he said, had two great advantages over the League of Nations, in that it included the United States and several others, nations not belonging to the League, and that it agreed to renounce war not only for the period of three months after the council failed to come to a unanimous agreement as provided for in the League, but for all time and practically under all conditions. On the other hand, the League had prepared the way for such a treaty and now was vitally necessary for the completing of arrangements looking to the "freedom of the seas," complete disarmament, and other matters still unsettled.

Canada Backs League

"It seems superfluous to ask why Canada should sign this treaty," continued Mr. King. Canada had always been unitedly behind the League in the cause of peace, and its signing only placed its seal of approval on a state of affairs that had been in existence for over 100 years, as exemplified by the Rush-Bagot Treaty between Canada and the United States, a treaty that had "never lapsed and I expect never will lapse," and had resulted in an unfortified border from coast to coast. Now that the nations had renounced war as an instrument of national policy, he would suggest that they settle future disputes through such instruments as the International Joint Commission, which had settled 21 out of 23 problems entailing the satisfactory relations between Canada and its southern neighbor with complete unanimity, and which was an example to the entire world. He concluded by declaring that "We should make this treaty our basis for all our foreign policy."

Opposition Leader Approves

Mr. Bennett began by asking the Prime Minister if there were no reservations in the treaty, to which the latter replied in the negative, "so far as Great Britain and the Dominion are concerned." While it was needless to say that Canada welcomed every step toward lasting peace, continued the leader of the opposition, the mere signing of an agreement saying that we abhor and outlaw war was not sufficient. The will to peace was necessary to enforce it, and this must be manifested by the lessening of all the armaments and munitions of war, "so that when such appeals are made to the emotions there will be no response, no cannons, no navy, no troops. That is the only means by which peace can be made lasting in the world."

J. S. Woodsworth, Labor leader, thought that the treaty should be ratified, but with two understandings—that there should be no reservations, even in the matter of "self-defense," and that Canada should reduce its armaments immediately.

FRANCE HONORS MRS. DIKE

PARIS (AP)—The supreme honor of the "Cited Order of the Nation," which is awarded to foreigners only on extremely rare occasions, was bestowed today posthumously on Mrs. Annie Murray Dike, for her work in the war.

Arliss Steps Out of Shylock Rôle to Help Animals

English Actor Lends a Hand Against Vivisection in Campaign in Illinois

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—George Arliss stepped out of the character of Shylock that he was playing here to give a helping hand to the Illinois Anti-Vivisection Society which is endeavoring to get an animal protection bill through this session of the Legislature.

Incidentally he told how he himself became interested in the movement to abolish vivisection. "I have been an ardent opponent for more than 30 years," he said, "ever since the girl I was engaged to dragged me to an antivivisection meeting in London. Since that time I have attended many hundred such meetings and always with the same girl." Mrs. Arliss, fresh and smiling, sat beside her husband at the Chicago luncheon.

The English actor gave the humane workers kindly pointers as to how best to present their case before the public. He read them statistics they could use to show the futility of the practice.

A member of the Illinois Legislature, Thomas J. Courtney of Chicago, has publicly stated that he will work to get a fair hearing for an antivivisection bill at this session, the meeting here was told.

S. D. Blomgren of Minneapolis has come to Chicago to lead the campaign to get public support for such a measure. Mr. Blomgren said that his interest in the cause could be traced to a day when he found his baby rescued from a kidnaper by his dog Peggy when the child's nurse had fallen asleep.

With Congress Day by Day

By the Associated Press

The lake cargo coal cases, involving the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission to prohibit reduced rates by southern railroads on coal to lake ports, were under argument in the Supreme Court.

Stephen G. Porter (R.), of Pennsylvania, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, announced that further effort to get action on his resolution to provide for a 13-month calendar would be discontinued until the next regular session of Congress. Hearings on the measure, he said, could not be completed before Congress adjourns March 4.

Vice-president Dawes appointed Senators Simeon D. Fess (R.), of Ohio; David A. Reed (R.), of Pennsylvania, and Joseph E. Ransdell (D.), of Louisiana, to be members of a congressional committee to attend a celebration on Oct. 15 to 20 of the canalizing of the Ohio River.

The resolution of Walter E. Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey, to authorize a survey of a canal connecting the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans across Nicaragua was made the order of business of the Senate late in the day after passage of the Jones prohibition measure.

A bill to compel motor vehicles operating as common carriers in interstate and foreign commerce to furnish surety bonds was introduced by George Huddleston (D.), Representative from Alabama. The measure is intended to protect the right of recovery in connection with the operation of passenger motor vehicles in interstate and foreign commerce.

Vice-President Dawes appointed Senators Peter G. Norbeck (R.), of South Dakota, and Harry B. Hawes (D.), of Missouri, to be members of the migratory bird conservation commission under an act signed by President Coolidge.

The House passed the White bill to continue the Federal Radio Commission as an administrative body for another year.

Argument was concluded before the Supreme Court in the appeal of Harry F. Sinclair from his conviction for refusal to answer Senate questions.

The House approved a proposal to establish a special commission to investigate the charges against federal district Judge Winslow of New York.

The tariff on carillons and church bells was studied by the House Ways and Means Committee.

A report by its investigator to the Senate Lands Committee expressed the opinion there was insufficient evidence of fraud for charges against the original lessees of the Salt Creek Oil Field.

Irvine L. Lenroot, former Senator, denied lobbying activities to a Senate sub-committee inquiring into his nomination for a judgeship on the Customs Court of Appeals.

The House Pensions Committee approved a bill to provide Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, widow of the late President Wilson, with a pension of $5000 a year. The committee also approved a bill to provide a pension of $150 a month for Mrs. Leonard Wood, widow of General Wood.

The Senate Labor Committee reported favorably a bill to create the positions of Undersecretary and two Assistant Undersecretaries in the Department of Labor.

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Advance of 18th Inf., 1st Div., Oct. 11, 1918. Photo U. S. Signal Corps.

The story of a typewriter that went to war

By a War Correspondent

IT was in July, 1916. The commander of the British Flying Headquarters at Saint-Omer took me for a flight over the lines.

Holding my Corona between my knees I wrote the first description of the front ever typed from the air. During a cruise in a British submarine I typed a complete magazine story while we were nosing about off Heligoland, a hundred feet beneath the surface. A description of the first Zeppelin raid over London I typed at a shattered window by the light of the fires from incendiary bombs.

Throughout my entire period at the front, all my writing was done on my Corona. Because of its portability and dependability, I made it a constant companion. Many a story banged off hot in a front-line dugout would never have been written if I had waited to reach a spot of greater convenience.

During my war-time work in Europe I typed an average of 15,000 words a week. In addition to this I typed the manuscript of four books. Yet, in spite of a number of emergency repairs made necessary by violent accidents, my Corona was still in highly serviceable condition when I arrived back in New York in 1919.

* * *

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FEDERAL BOARD WILL PUT CURB ON TELEVISION

Radio Commission's Status Made Uncertain, However, by Senate Filibuster

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The Federal Radio Commission has decided to restrict television to high frequencies outside the normal radiocast band.

This restriction may be only temporary, pending experiments which a group of the greatest electrical companies are making to perfect visual transmission, with the ultimate possibility of "bringing motion pictures into the home."

The legislative status of the federal commission became more uncertain when Royal S. Copeland (D.), Senator from New York, opened what was characterized as a filibuster in an evening session of the Senate that had been specially set aside for considering the radio bill.

Mr. Copeland is understood to side with Orestes H. Caldwell, commissioner of the first zone, who believes the executive functions of the commission should lapse and revert to the Department of Commerce. Unless Congress takes affirmative action this will take place.

The delay in the Senate followed prompt passage by the House of a bill to prolong the commission's executive function. One qualifying amendment of importance was proposed by Arthur M. Free (R.), Representative from California, and adopted.

This provides that the five radio commissioners must again come before Congress for reappointment next year, in the event that their administrative functions are continued.

C. C. Dill (D.), Senator from Washington, who defended the radio bill in the Senate, predicted that photostats of newspapers will be sent across the country by radio making "national dailies" possible for the first time in history.

By this process, which has just entered the experimental stage, he said it would be possible to have the same newspaper on the breakfast table of the man in New York and the man in San Francisco on the morning of the same day.

ENGINEER IS FINED FOR SMOKE NUISANCE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The first conviction in the campaign by the Health Department to abate the smoke nuisance here has just been obtained in the Municipal Term Court, where the engineer of a building in Broad Street was fined for violation of the sanitary code. He was charged with having burned wood in a coal-burning furnace, the result of which was that heavy clouds of smoke hung over the building for several hours.

Smoke nuisance charges were filed against the New York Edison Company in connection with its plant at First Avenue and Thirty-Eighth Street. William H. Lawrence, for 35 years chief operating engineer of the Edison Company, testified that on the day mentioned in the complaint, 25 different kinds of coal were used in the plant to determine smoke output. He declared that only by burning can the volatile properties of smoke be determined. The Edison Company had spent, he said, more than $3,000,000 in installing the most modern equipment in its New York plants and was using the best coal it could buy in an effort to minimize the smoke output.

Decision was reserved.

Trend to Mergers Has Barely Begun, Financier Argues

Only Limit on Size Is Ability of Management, Mazur Tells Executives' Club

It is entirely possible for the merger movement in business to expand to proportions now almost unbelievable, Paul M. Mazur, a partner of Lehman Brothers, New York, and author of books on finance and mergers, told more than 100 members of the Executives' Club and the Business Discussion Group of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Mere size of a consolidation offers in itself no limitation to the merger plan, he said. There is no practical limitation except the ability of management. Judging from the progress of the merger movement, huge concerns making profits of more than $500,000,000 annually will not be unusual in the near future, he believes.

Mr. Mazur emphasized, however, that the merger is not a panacea for all business and industrial problems. If not carried out on a sound basis, it may be a huge failure instead of a huge success. Consolidations do not always work out in practice as they appear on paper.

As an indication of the possibilities of future consolidations, Mr. Mazur said it it is a simple thing for big corporations of today to put aside $10,000,000 or even $100,000,000 or more yearly toward the buying of other concerns. In addition he explained that the rising stock market of recent years made it easy for a corporation to buy another through exchange of stocks and reap a profit on the transaction.

An important modern advantage in mergers is the fact that consolidation enables an industry to meet the expense of a fully equipped laboratory, which is an invaluable ally of big business today, he said, and declared the laboratory will be a tremendous factor in business and industrial development in the next 20 years.

In addition to enlarged purchasing power and ability to obtain high-priced management ability, mergers give important advantages in distribution, Mr. Mazur continued, adding, "I wish I could persuade business men to stop thinking of mass production and to think of distribution. "The business problem of today is not one of production but of consumption."

Don't You Be "Scared," Honey

Edith Peterson and Her Sister, Thelma, of Quincy Proudly Benched Their Russian Wolfhound, Rolyat White King, at the Seventeenth Annual Show of the Eastern Dog Club in Boston. Edith and Rolyat Are in the Picture.

Boston Dog Show Opens With Aid of Quincy Lassies and Wolf Hound

Edith and Thelma and Rolyat White King Not at All Abashed by the 1218 Entries in 64 Breeds, Including Old-Time Pug

Of all the scores of proud dog owners who arrived at Mechanics Building in Boston today to bench their entries in the seventeenth annual show of the Eastern Dog Club the two proudest were Edith and Thelma Peterson of Quincy, whose slender, ivory-coated Russian wolfhound Rolyat White King was benched for the first time in the competitions of this club.

Edith is five and a critical manager at such a time. The red-lined cape of her blue coat swinging martially, she strode resolutely about before the benches near White King's, frowning his too noisy neighbors into politer silence more suited to him in strange surroundings, and otherwise "keeping his nose smooth" against the time when he would enter the ring for the second time in his life.

Thelma is two or three years older than Edith and inclined to a be-calm-and-all-will-be-well philosophy. White King does not care for shows; it is quieter in Quincy; still he is handsome and knows it and one has one's responsibilities under such circumstances.

There are 1218 entries and 64 breeds in this show, which is exceeded in its importance to dog culture only by the Westminster show in New York. Many people will be disappointed not to find the great collie, belonging to Mrs. Florence Ilch of New Jersey, and which won best dog in the show in New York last week; but the decision was unexpected and the entry list for the Boston show had been closed without Laund Loyalty of Bellhaven appearing on the entry list.

There is no dearth of admirable entries, however. Many classes are smaller than hitherto thus proving that fashion in dogs changes with almost the frequency it does in dress; two or three examples of that almost legendary breed, the pug dog, were entered, but they show the modifications of the years and are slimmer and far less absurdly comfortable looking than their famous predecessors.

Sporting dogs are especially strong in the show. Beagles are of unusually high quality, the cocker spaniel Ch. Lucknow Creme de la Creme which has been best of breed innumerable times will find stiff opposition, magnificent Irish wolfhounds and an unusually numerous showing of St. Bernards are among the especial types to look for. Morning, afternoon and evening of the three days of the show's duration are unusually full of judging sessions and those who follow such shows around the country anticipate that there will be an unusual number of unexpected records rolled up.

Van Sweringens Seek to Double Present Scope

(Continued from Page 1)

the Chesapeake & Ohio, if allowed to proceed with so extensive a linking, would stand ready to acquire, if the commission thinks it advisable, every short line railroad in the territory covered, excepting such short lines as might be assigned to other systems.

The commission was also requested to approve the acquisition by the Baltimore & Ohio of a quarter interest in four other railroads. The Lehigh & New England, the Montour Railroad, the Pittsburgh & West Virginia, the Pittsburgh, Chartiers & Youkhiogheny and a half interest in the Detroit & Toledo Shore Line Railroads.

The petition said that with the completion of the purchasing program outlined the Baltimore & Ohio would operate 13,814 miles of trunk line railroad with a capital investment of $2,192,000,000.

"The applicant believes it impracticable if not impossible to submit terms and conditions on which these properties would be acquired," the Van Sweringen petition said, "until the commission first determines to what extent such acquisitions will be in the public interest and prescribes rules and regulations under which the applicant may proceed to contract for the acquisition. . . .

See Way to Stabilization

"If the commission will determine to what extent the applicant may unify these properties into one system, the applicant believes it will remove railroad properties in the eastern territory from the field of speculation, bring about the financial stabilization of those railroads, and result in bringing into fruition the national policy of railroad consolidation. The applicant believes it can acquire, and will undertake to acquire, to the extent indicated by the commission, the properties it proposes to bring into a united system, and will submit from time to time for approval of the commission, terms and conditions."

While the program outlined contemplates the general recasting of the eastern rail map on the principal of establishing four systems in the northeast quarter of the United States, it was expected to signal a major controversy among the railroad groups concerned. The Baltimore & Ohio has petitioned for grouping not conflicting with the Van Sweringen plan, but the New York Central and Pennsylvania may advance more or less diverging plans.

It was significant that the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh, now Van Sweringen owned, was not enumerated in the new petition for inclusion, but a statement accompanying the petition said that this line might be allocated to the Baltimore & Ohio and New York Central.

Way Has Been Made Easier

Since O. P. and M. J. Van Sweringen of Cleveland began in 1916 the acquirement of extensive rail property, a Federal statute has advanced the program of consolidating the 161 class 1 rail systems of the United States into 18 or 20 giant mergers. The Van Sweringens, though turned down by the commission in an original attempt to link up several of their roads, obtained approval for fusing the Pere Marquette with the Chesapeake & Ohio, and without the commission's approval, built up the Nickel Plate into a sizeable system by the inclusion of several smaller lines. Much of the rail mileage they have acquired was recently swung into common ownership through the formation of the Alleghany Corporation, a holding company. The proceeding just filed terminates a long series of railroad negotiations which are commonly understood to have resulted in disagreement on many points between the representatives of the great rail systems who have participated.

CZECHS REPUDIATE HAGUE COURT AWARD

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (AP)—Judgment by the arbitral tribunal at The Hague allowing a claim by Archduke Frederick of Hungary for several million dollars against Czechoslovakia was repudiated on Feb. 20 by Eduard Benes, Foreign Minister.

He said not only would Czechoslovakia refuse to pay these judgments, but that she would decline to allow any sort of foreign court to arbitrate similar claims arising from the confiscation of the estates of former residents of the old Austro-Hungarian Empire. There are 56 additional claims instituted by Hungarians and 12 filed by Germans. These claims total many millions of dollars.

MOVE FOR LESS TAX-FREE PAPER GAINS HEADWAY

United States Chamber of Commerce Finds Need for Some Remedy

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The United States Chamber of Commerce adds its voice to that of other organized groups of business, economists and civic organizations in favor of restricting the issue of tax-exempt securities.

There is, however, a disposition among leaders of the chamber to consider that—with a net total of $17,120,000,000 of wholly tax-exempt securities outstanding on the market—the situation is lost so far as this form of bond is concerned and that other means must be found to safeguard federal taxing machinery.

The Chamber's stand is expressed as follows:

"There should be an amendment to the Constitution permitting nondiscriminatory taxation reciprocally between the Federal Government and the states of income derived from future issues of securities made by, or under the authority of, federal and state governments."

Like the economists of the National Chamber, Ogden Mills, Undersecretary of the Treasury, believes that too many tax exempt securities are now on the market to make a further direct fight against them worth while. Mr. Mills was formerly a member of Congress, where he led the campaign against the tax exempt bonds. A new method of approaching the subject should be found, he believes.

Reduction of the Federal sur-tax has greatly modified the unfairness caused by tax exempt bonds, Mr. Mills feels. The sur-tax is a tax imposed over and above the ordinary Federal income tax, when incomes are larger than a certain figure. For example, incomes over $100,000 now pay 20 per cent sur-tax. Still greater reduction of Federal sur-taxes would go even further in reducing the advantage of tax-exempt bonds, Mr. Mills feels.

However, observers declare that Congress seems in no mood to reduce the higher taxes on big incomes any further, so that the present deadlock, produced by tax exempt securities, is likely to continue.

Short of a Constitutional Amendment shutting off this particular avenue of escape from taxation, there seems no solution to the difficulty. Observers point out that any future move to increase surtaxes will revive the whole issue.

LADY HEATH LICENSED AS PLANE MECHANIC

NEW YORK (AP)—Lady Heath, the British flier who intends to become an American citizen, on Feb. 20 received from the Department of Commerce the first aviation mechanic's license ever issued to a woman. She also got her transport license.

Lady Heath announced that during the spring she would make tests of all light planes manufactured in America.

COOLIDGE DUPLICATES HIS CABINET CHAIR

WASHINGTON (AP)—In accordance with White House tradition, President Coolidge has had made a duplicate of the chair in which he has sat at the head of the Cabinet table, which will become the property of his successor, Herbert Hoover.

The custom is for the outgoing President and members of his Cabinet to take with them as reminders of their terms in office the chairs in which they sat at Cabinet meetings, and for the President to provide his successor with the chair in which he will preside. The Cabinet chairs bear brass plates identifying the occupant and carrying the date upon which he took office.

England Planning No Naval Parley, Chamberlain Says

Foreign Secretary Approves Unofficial Statement of Sir Esme Howard

LONDON (AP)—Replying to a question, Sir Austen Chamberlain, British Foreign Secretary, told the House of Commons on Feb. 20 that the Government had no intention of issuing invitations to a new conference on naval disarmament.

Sir Austen reaffirmed a previous announcement that all questions concerning British relations with the United States and the naval conditions of the two countries are under consideration by the British Government.

"Our examination of this question is being diligently prosecuted," he said. "As soon as it is concluded the first step will be to communicate with the dominions."

The Foreign Secretary said the recent statement on naval disarmament in Washington made by Sir Esmé Howard, the British Ambassador, was not made on the instruction of the British Government. But he repeatedly told questioners that there was no contradiction between the Washington statement and a communiqué issued from Downing Street on Feb. 16.

He emphasized that the communiqué was intended solely "to correct mistaken inferences drawn from the Ambassador's correct statement in Washington."

PERUVIAN-CHILEAN AMITY IS FOSTERED

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—As a mark of the improved relations between Chile and Peru, El Mercurio is publishing a Peruvian edition.

The paper explains that it is interested in teaching Peru the modern aspect of Chile and that its editors are sure the edition will be appreciated by "the broad-minded business men of Chile, who need to know more about Peru."

NOBEL PRIZE WINNERS STUDY COLLEGE PLAN

Fund of 100,000 Crowns Offered in Project to Aid World Peace

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STOCKHOLM—Prof. Robert Barany of Upsala, a Nobel Prize winner, has taken the initiative in the organization of an International College of Social and Political Science, to be centered at Geneva, which is expected to form the basis of an important world peace work. The plan has aroused widespread interest by reason of the 100,000 crown gift of an anonymous donor on condition that a minimum of 20 Nobel Prize winners form an association to work out the details of the college.

The pedagogical economic program is so far arranged in accordance with the donor's wishes, and Professor Barany has received encouragement and co-operation from the Rockefeller Foundation. The sum of 15,000,000 crowns is fixed as necessary to complete the realization of the proposed college.

The Nobel Prize winners who have consented to join the association in support of the college, include the following: Professor Barany, G. Dalen, Karl G. von Heidenstam, Selma Lagerlöf, K. M. G. Seigbahn, all of Sweden; Niels Bosr, Akrogs, Denmark; Aristide Briand, Jean Perrin, Ferdinand Buisson, C. Richet, France; Albert Einstein, Haber Meyerhoff, Walther Nernst, Germany; A. V. Hill, England; H. Lafontaine, Belgium; Charles La Lange, Norway; Guglielmo Marconi, Italy, and P. Beeman, Holland.

CANADA TO GET REINDEER

STOCKHOLM (AP)—A consignment of 300 live Swedish reindeer, the largest number ever exported at one time, has been shipped to Canada through a Norwegian port.

Safety of Powdered Fuel to Be Shown on Special Ship Provided by Coal Man

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—In order to prove that smokeless fuel can be safely bunkered aboard ship in powdered form, Maj. Bryan Laing, director of both the "B and L" Powdered Fuel, Ltd., and the "L and N" Coal Distillation, Ltd., has offered to provide a demonstration vessel at his own expense.

Interviewed by the Monitor representative, Major Laing said he is arranging to build or buy a ship of which the entire equipment will be designed by Mr. Brand, the engineer inventor of the pulverized fuel system. The ship will be fitted to the satisfaction of the Board of Trade and Major Laing says he will show that powdered fuel can be bunkered as safely as oil.

"L. and N." residual fuel or anthracite, said Major Laing, can be safely stored in bulk and burnt, but to ensure absolute safety, it will be bunkered with inert gas, thus rendering explosion impossible.

Major Laing recalled how in the year 1817 Sir Charles Parsons could not get ship builders to believe the steam turbine had been proved to be a success until he built a turbine which achieved a speed then deemed impossible. "Doubters say pulverized fuel cannot be bunkered, but I will show them it can, and thus I hope this vessel will show that the British coal trade is going to have a more prosperous time than ever."

MEXICO OBSERVES "TREE WEEK"

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—Mexico has just celebrated "Tree Week." Thousands of trees of all sorts were planted throughout the Republic during the seven days that were set aside for this purpose at the suggestion of the Ministry of Agriculture. Tree planting ceremonies were held in many cities and towns, and more than 2000 trees and shrubs, it is said, were planted in the Federal District alone, with school children playing a prominent part.

Rose Hanskat's Daily Talk

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GANG RULE LAID TO 'GOOD CITIZEN' BOOTLEG TRADE

Chicago Situation Traced to Disrespect for Law and Public Gambling

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—This city's gangs of gunmen can be laid largely at the door of the otherwise good citizen who patronizes the bootlegger, declares a distinguished student of crime, Judge Andrew A. Bruce.

The jurist is president of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology and secretary of the American Crime Study Commission, and he disclosed the first of the yet unpublished recommendations of a notable Chicago crime survey just completed.

"Public gambling and wholesale liquor manufacturing and distributing should be suppressed, thus depriving organized gangs of their principal sources of revenue and largely solving the gang problem," it is said.

Report to Be Published

The survey was made by the Illinois Association for Criminal Justice and was supported by the most prominent of Chicago's citizens, Judge Bruce pointed out. Because of its source he attached great significance to the initial finding. All are shortly to be announced.

"Chicago is getting what is coming to it," said Judge Bruce. "For a number of years it has proclaimed the policy of a 'wide open city.' It has tolerated and nurtured gambling, bootlegging and vice and now gambling, bootlegging and vice have it by the throat.

"It has allowed the liquor traffic to become syndicated and capitalized and to return enormous profits.

"It is for these profits that the rival gangs of desperadoes are fighting. If there were no such profits and no such business, there would be nothing to fight over.

Live on Illegal Gains

"The average criminal in Chicago uses bootlegging and gambling as his permanent means of livelihood. Every time a well-to-do citizen purchases liquor he adds to the means of support of these criminals and there can be no doubt that the largest portion of the profits of the bootlegger come from the purchaser of the supposedly reputable and well-to-do classes.

"These classes complain of crime but every day they aid in its continuance. It is about time that all of us obeyed all of the laws.

"Chicago's gang warfare is in a large measure due to the toleration of not only the liquor traffic by so-called reputable citizens but to their actual participation therein through the purchases they make.

"They say they do not like the liquor laws, so they feel privileged to disobey them. The gangster says he does not like our narrow prejudice against murder, robbery and gunplay, so he has no compunctions to indulging therein.

Awake to Situation

"The recent slayings in Chicago have opened our eyes to the situation that is before us.

"Chicago has now an honest and efficient State's Attorney and I believe an honest and efficient Police Commissioner. If only popular support is given to these officials the day of obedience to law will be near at hand."

Judge Bruce added emphatically that he saw no argument against national prohibition in the gangster situation.

He is now engaged in a study of the Chicago police force in company with seven other civic and legal leaders. Judge Bruce is professor of law at Northwestern University and before that was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Dakota.

purchased by the drink and by the bottle, there are numerous places where bottled 'bay rum,' containing 60 per cent alcohol according to the label, is sold. Over 300 of these emptied bottles were taken from or left by down and out men at the Gospel Mission.

"It would be useless to turn such information over to a police department which could at any time obtain it first hand," it was asserted.

"The police department may be handicapped by lack of District enforcement laws, available appropriations and unsupported by courts and juries, as is claimed, but it is not helpless.

"If there are grafting captains and policemen, as is charged and believed, it would be compounding lawlessness to furnish them with information and motive to be used for additional shakedowns."

"Jonny" of Opera Leads Orchestra to Rebuke Leader

Bodanzky, Tardy at Rehearsal, Finds Michael Bohnen Swinging Baton

By L. A. SLOPER
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Michael Bohnen, the Metropolitan Opera "Jonny" in Krenek's famous opera, "Jonny Spielt Auf," has just "stepped out" as a conductor.

Artur Bodanzky, the Metropolitan's regular conductor of German operas, was the cause of it all. Bodanzky, strangely enough, was late for rehearsal of "Der Freischutz," scheduled for revival. Now, Mr. Bohnen dislikes people being late. Besides, he had an engagement for luncheon.

Mr. Bodanzky, chatting with a friend in the corridor, was amazed to hear the strains of the "Freischutz" overture sounding from the orchestra.

He stepped into the auditorium, and there he saw Mr. Bohnen in the conductor's stand, waving the baton like a veteran. The orchestra, entering into the fun, played with a vim. The singing-actors stood about on the stage, their parts in hand. Cleaning women suspended their work in the auditorium to gaze in surprise. It was the first time in the memory of the oldest attaché that anybody ever had had the temerity to take up, unauthorized, the conductor's baton.

But Mr. Bohnen is a favored person. Everybody likes him. He can "get away" with things nobody else would dare attempt. He finished the overture with a final flourish. Mr. Bodanzky stepped up and shook his hand; then turning to the orchestra, he said:

"The rehearsal will go on from this point."

Mr. Bohnen, going back to the stage, fired a Parthian shot:

"Bodanzky Spielt Auf."

BUILDING TRADES ASK FOR FIVE-DAY WEEK

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP) — General adoption of the five-day, 40-hour working week is being sought by unions affiliated with the Springfield building trades council in negotiations with the building trades employers' association. An alternative request for higher wages also is under consideration, but while employers incline to acquiesce in the request for a shorter week as in line with a nation-wide tendency, it is said they would not favor higher wages. The change, if adopted, would be effective this spring.

AIR PASSENGER LINE FOR BOSTON-NEW YORK

NEW YORK (AP)—John F. O'Ryan, president of the Colonial Airways System, announces that regular passenger service between Boston and New York will be inaugurated early in April.

The Colonial Line has carried passengers in its mail planes, but has not before run a service especially for passengers. Three 14-passenger trimotored metal Ford planes have been promised for delivery the first week in April. The company plans to operate two round trips daily.

Dry Law Laxity in Capital Bared

Investigation by Trained Men Uncovers 342 Places Where Liquor Is Sold

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — An under cover investigation by the National United Committee for Law Enforcement, made by trained men from outside Washington, shows that there are at least 342 places in which the law is flagrantly violated. This is a part of the effort to clean up Washington before inauguration.

Investigators reported the places visited, the date, observations, character of premises and purchases seen and made. The streets on which the violations took place are made public but not the exact address. "In addition to these 342 places in which the law is openly and flagrantly violated and in which wine, gin, red liquor and corn whisky are being sold and

Filming the Lyre Bird

C. Barrett

R. T. Littlejohns Photographing the Lyre Bird of Australia in its Fernland Haunts, Sherbrooke Gully, Near Melbourne, Vic. Mr. Littlejohns Has the Only Cinema Record of the Menura in its Native Habitat.

Mocking Bird's Song Crown Lost to Lyre Bird, Say Australians

When Spring Is In and the Wattles Are Golden, Then Many Folk Fare Forth Into Tree-Fern Gullies to Hear Menura's Song of Surpassing Beauty

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Melbourne, Vic.

AMERICAN naturalists who have heard the lyre bird (Menura) at its minstrelsy in the tree-fern gullies, agree that it ranks with the mocking bird. The two species are easily first among the bird mimics of the world. But Australia claims the palm for Menura, declaring that even the mocking bird of the United States must take second place. Pride in its accomplishments is helping in protection. Not so many years ago lyre birds were killed in numbers for their tail feathers. Now the fox—introduced from England—is Menura's worst enemy.

Lyretails are beautiful. The mimic of Fernland has, indeed, the most wonderful tail known among birds. To see the male displaying, with tail feathers outspread, on his dancing mound is an enchanting sight. The hen lyre bird, though less accomplished than her mate, is no mean artist of mimicry. She has a fine, flowing tail, but lacks the lyre-shaped feathers so conspicuous in the male. And more often than her consort, the hen is seen in nesting time especially, when she becomes almost tame with a fledgling to care for. One egg forms the clutch and takes five or six weeks to hatch. The baby Menura is born in winter time, when maybe there is snow on the hill slopes, and fern fronds are dripping umbrellas.

Lyre-Birding With a Camera

It has become almost a fashion with Melbourne folks to go lyre-birding when the wattles are golden, and peach blossom forms the pink pennons of spring. There's a gully called Sherbrooke, not far from the city, a place rich in ferns, with a creek sparkling through, and eucalypts crowding wattles and musks and other trees on the hillside. This is the lyre birds' haunt—a sanctuary with a ranger on guard the year round. Here, after five seasons of trial and failure, R. T. Littlejohns, nature photographer, filmed the lyre bird—the first camera record of the species to be obtained.

Lyre birds are many in Sherbrooke forest and more confiding then otherwhere. You may chance to see them going to roost, at dusk, high in trees near the kiosk, where picnickers gather for meals. Danger from foxes chiefly has taught the birds to seek lodging among lofty boughs. They nest, as a rule, low down, almost on the ground, sometimes. But where Reynard is numerous, Menura's nursery may be built 50 feet up, in a gum tree.

Big, bulky nests are those of the lyre bird, made of sticks and rootlets, and forest débris. The nestling is grotesque, with a head which looks aged, large size legs and feet, and a body not elegant. A siren voice this birdland baby uses, to express anger, alarm, and fear. It shrieks for its mother when disturbed, and she comes, from her foraging not far away—running and flying, and perhaps, from a branch, "floating" down through the ferns.

Faithful Renderings

The lyre bird has no need for borrowed plumes, but of other birds' call notes and songs it makes free—a shameless borrower! You may, being hidden near the mound on which the bird gives its performance, hear a score of items, faithful renderings and familiar songs. Only one voice, but the bush resounds with the notes of many kinds. Menura broadcasts his program, and without waiting for an encore gives all the items again. He imitates a flock of noisy parrots on the wing, the pilot bird's "guinea week," the curious call of the whip bird, the blackbird's sudden alarm, liquid notes of the gray thrush and the "laughter" of the kookaburra.

Not birds alone are mimicked by Menura; he has a keen ear for all sounds within range. The whirring buzz of a sawmill saw, ringing ax stroke sounds, barking of dogs and the creaking of crossed boughs in the wind—all are imitated cleverly.

There are only two species of Menura, and between them little difference either in appearance or in habits. They are birds of the mountain gullies, with favorite haunts in the heart of Fernland. Where green fronds screen the sunlight, and on the dead leaves of many years footsteps are silent, Menura is at home.

GARRETT NOMINATION TO COURT FAVORED

WASHINGTON (AP) — A favorable report on the nomination of Finis J. Garrett, Representative from Tennessee, retiring Democratic leader of the House, to be a member of the Court of Customs Appeals, was ordered Feb. 18 by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

The committee decided, however, to refer the nominations of Irvine L. Lenroot, former Republican Senator from Wisconsin, to be a member of the same court, and of Henry H. Glassie, former Democratic member of the Tariff Commission, to be a judge of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to a sub-committee for further consideration. It was explained in the cases of Mr. Lenroot and Mr. Glassie that this is the regular procedure.

NEW HAMPSHIRE TIMBERLAND TAX CALLED BURDEN

Forest Owners Compelled to Clear Land, Prof. Toumey Tells Conference

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CONCORD, N. H.—Declaring that growing timber in New Hampshire was being cut off rapidly to escape a tax burden which was extortionate and confiscatory, Prof. James W. Toumey of the Yale Forestry School told a forestry conference in the Hall of Representatives that only immediate exemption from taxation could prevent timber from being practically exterminated here in the next decade.

"Since 1913," said Professor Toumey, "the tax on timber in New Hampshire has quadrupled, although the market value of timber has decreased from one-third to one-half. This has compelled timber owners to cut off their timber in self-defense because it can only be grown at an economic loss. The mills in this State are swamped with offers of timber for sale at extremely low prices. Few people realize the extent to which property owners are selling off their timber here. There is only one possible solution and that is to repeal the present excessive tax."

Professor Toumey, who is manager of the famous Yale Forest in New Hampshire, appeared before a meeting largely composed of legislators to urge the passage of a bill which would exempt the timber grower from taxation provided he agreed to pay a fair tax when the crop was harvested. He said that he did not appear as an alarmist, but as one who knew that New Hampshire was confronted by a crisis such as existed in no other state. Other states, he said, made it possible to grow timber at a profit, but New Hampshire penalized the forest grower.

He traced the history of the forests in New Hampshire, pointing out that the rural sections were prosperous when the farmer could work on his farm in summer and in the woods in winter. That stage had passed 50 years ago, as a result of forests being extensively logged off, and the prosperity of rural communities had since declined. He ended with a statement that taxes must be repealed.

MRS. HOOVER TO GET CALIFORNIA BLOOMS

Bouquet to Remind Her of Home to Come by Special

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Mrs. Herbert Hoover will receive a bouquet from California on inauguration day, according to advices just received in women's club circles here.

The flowers will be the gift of the women of California and will be taken to Washington on the Palo Alto inaugural special train. The blossoms will be selected from the flowers in bloom, to remind Mrs. Hoover of her own garden at the Hoover home in Palo Alto.

IMPEACHMENT FACED BY POLISH MINISTER

WARSAW, Poland (AP)—The Polish Peasant Party and Radical Party, both members of the Opposition, have introduced a motion of impeachment in Parliament against Gabriel Czechowicz, Minister of Finance, charging him with exceeding the budget.

Casimir Bartel, Premier of Poland, declared the motion was a grave injustice inasmuch as all previous governments have exceeded the budgets and that the impeachment motion in all events should not have been directed against the finance minister, but against the entire government.

Chicago Y.W.C.A. Opens City's First Hotel for Women

Gift of Cyrus Hall McCormick Will House 300 Permanent Guests, 200 Transients

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—This city's first hotel for women has been opened by the Y. W. C. A. for 500 girls, 300 of whom are to have their permanent abode there. The remaining 200 rooms are reserved for transients.

The new building is called the Harriet Hammond McCormick Memorial and is the gift of Cyrus Hall McCormick to the Y. W. C. A.

Two lobbies lead to a series of rooms, original and artistic in design, yet homelike. One lobby leads to the lounges and recreation rooms for the transient; the other to similar rooms on a floor above for the girls who make McCormick Hall their home.

Dining rooms are gay and light. A recreation room with ballroom floor and stage is strikingly modern in red and black, and a sun parlor has a fountain where goldfish play. For athletic girls there is a swimming pool, and a library invites students.

Bedroom floors are equipped with tubs and drier. Two floors have "fudge kitchens" where one may stir up a batch of candy or prepare afternoon tea. Fireplaces brighten the parlors adjoining the kitchenettes.

The main lounge has eight especially designed nooks where guests may entertain their callers with some privacy. A kitchen and dining-room are provided for girls who wish to get up a little private dinner of their own cooking.

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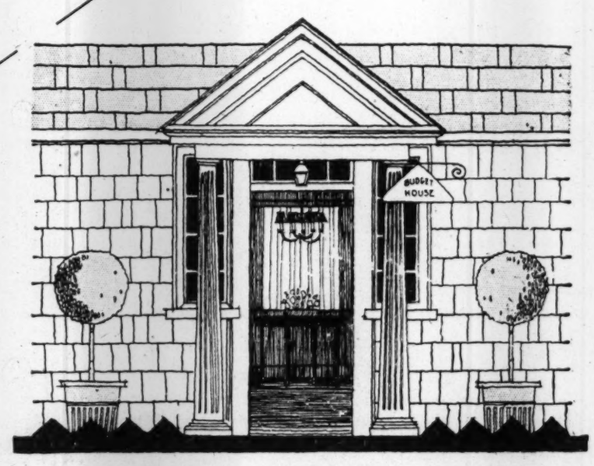

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

SQUASH TENNIS ROUND ENDED

All Eight of Seeded Players Still Survive—Third Round Is Started

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The second round of the National Class B squash tennis individual championships was completed Tuesday at the new club house of the New York A. C. with all eight of the seeded players still among the survivors. J. C. Lyons, the chief hope of the home club, L. H. Sonneborn, of the Yale Club, and C. J. Mason Jr., Harvard Club leader, were the three who competed Tuesday, the first two playing their second matches of the tourney, while Mason, who had a bye, made his first appearance.

B. W. Richert of the home club champion team, caused some surprise by defeating Lester Millius of the City Athletic Club, after a hard fought struggle, 15—11, 18—13, though his recent play more than justified the result.

Both Lyons and Sonneborn won in straight games, the former disposing of H. R. Sutphin Jr. the hard hitter of the Princeton Club, 15—7, 18—17, while the Yale Club player disposed of F.S. Whitehouse also a Princeton Club player, 15—10, 15—9. But Mason was carried to three games by the Crescent Athletic Club veteran, H. R. Burroughs, before he settled into his stride on the new courts, 11—15, 15—12, 15—7.The summaries:

NATIONAL CLASS B SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

Second Round

L. H. Sonneborn, Yale Club, defeated F. S. Whitehouse, Princeton Club, 15—10, 15—9.

M. H. Westerfield, Elizabeth T. & C. C., defeated Alan Thompson, New York A. C., 15—13, 17—16, 15—8.

B. W. Richert, New York A. C., defeated Lester Millius, City A. C., 15—11, 18—13.

Kenneth Ward, Yale Club, defeated E. J. Gleason, New York A. C., 11—15, 18—13, 15—3.

C. J. Mason Jr., Harvard Club, defeated H. R. Burroughs, Crescent A. C., 11—15, 15—12, 15—7.

W. E. Chambers, New York A. C., defeated E. W. Arnold, Crescent A. C., 17—16, 15—2.

J. N. Schermerhorn, Crescent A. C., defeated Norman Dodd, Yale Club, 5—15, 15—12, 15—10.

J. R. Fritts, Montclair A. C., defeated D. E. Bartow, Englewood F. C., 15—3, 15—9.

J. C. Lyons, New York A. C., defeated H. R. Sutphin Jr., Princeton Club, 15—7, 15—17.

J. P. Leo, New York A. C., defeated E. H. Heminway, Harvard Club, 5—15, 18—15, 15—12.

Edwin Muller, Princeton Club, defeated G. A. Brownell, Harvard Club, 10—15, 18—14, 15—7.

Third Round

A. S. Kuhn, Crescent A. C., defeated R. A. Leyendecker, New York A. C., 15—5, 17—18, 15—11.

HOCKEY NOTES

THE game scheduled at Pittsburgh between Boston and Pittsburgh Saturday, March 16, will be transferred to the Boston Garden pending the approval of President Frank Calder.

Incidentally it is the same date that a game between Boston and Newark of the Canadian-American Hockey League, scheduled for Springfield, has been transferred to Boston. If both transfers are allowed, Sprague and Odie Cleghorn, brothers, will be managing their professional hockey teams in Boston the same night, Sprague having Newark and Odie Pittsburgh.

The National Hockey League schedule makers gave the Pittsburgh Pirates a rough session when they called upon them to play no less than nine games in 14 days, five away and four at home.

Referee Ritchie established a courageous precedent in the Boston-Pittsburgh game, where he had blown the whistle for a foul committed by the defending team, but allowed a goal which followed immediately after on the same play. The referee's whistle stops play, but when an attacking team actually scores, but has the goal called back because of an offense by the defending team, it hardly seems justice, and should rest on the referee's discretion.

He probably did err in blowing his whistle a little too soon, but most hockey infringements call for instantaneous action by the arbiters. Of course there might be trouble in another case similar to this wherein the defending team, hearing the referee's whistle, might relax vigilance on the defense and allow progress uninterrupted that, without a whistle, might easily have been stopped. In this very case, had Miller, the goalie, made no attempt to stop the play after the whistle, we question how Ritchie's action would stand today.

It all points toward one thing, and the sooner the better. Deliberate tripping and foul methods to prevent attackers when they have earned their way to a clear shot should call for the awarding of a goal. The penalty shot is next to useless, and inflicting major penalties on defending players is little better. There is not a player in the league that would hesitate to receive a major penalty for preventing what looked like a sure goal and, if there is one and he did so, he would be promptly called upon by his manager for an explanation.

British Olympic Association Has Invested Balance of $35,000

Council Trusts That the 1930 Congress in Berlin Will Maintain the Present Definition of an Amateur —Ladies Hold Cross-Country Race

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Tonight members of the British Olympic Association have the unprecedented satisfaction of discussing at the annual general meeting the invested balance of $35,000 (£7000)—the financial backbone calculated to make the task of raising and equipping a team for the next Olympiad easier than ever before. Since the British Olympic Association was founded, it has been the custom for it to lie more or less in a state of suspended animation for three years preceding each revival of the classic games, and then burst forth with a sudden appeal to which the nation is curiously apathetic.

The British sportsmen as a whole have been rather shy of Olympic festivals, which in some directions have developed along the lines that lead away from British notions of sporting ethics. But the appeal was launched so energetically prior to the last Olympiad, coupled with increasing interest here in the international development of athletics, that it brought about something in nature of a national effort which resulted in roughly $90,000 (£18,000) being subscribed.

The cost of housing and feeding the British athletes at Amsterdam was $20,000 (£4000), traveling expenses were nearly $7000 (£1400) and general equipment $3077 (about £615) and winter sports $2800 (£560). To avoid any unnecessary expense until the next intensive work becomes necessary in connection with the games at Los Angeles in 1932 the B. O. A. has relinquished its offices in Piccadilly and is now housed with the National Playing Fields Association. Secretary Evan A. Hunter to whom it is recognized that Britain's successful participation in the last Olympiad was greatly due to the carrying on of the work single handed, was present. The report which Hunter read tonight says "It is too early to make a definite decision about Los Angeles. The details of the next Olympiad will not be decided before the congress in Berlin in 1930 and until then the British Olympic Association will carry on the work in the interest of the Olympic movement.

The scale of Britain's participation at Los Angeles must depend on the desires of the governing bodies, but the council will see that the desires are met with the same determination and energy which it is hoped have characterized the activities in the past." What those desires are likely to be depends to a great extent on what the International Olympic Committee desides at the next congress in Berlin. And in this connection the B O. A. report states significantly "The Council trusts that the congress will maintain the present definition (of an amateur), and that no one who has received payment for the loss of salary will be allowed to take part at Los Angeles."

Although the Rugby football players, amateur and professional, were idle all over the country for the first time since 1895 on Saturday and an interyarsity field hockey match due to be decided at Beckenham was postponed until Wednesday, Feb. 27, ladies would not listen for a moment to the talk of their annual cross-country running championship being deferred on account of frost bound ground. A record "field" of 103 "amazons" faced the starter at Perivale and only four gave up during the run over a course of 2¾ miles of fairly hilly grass land. Miss L. D. Styles, individual entrant from Little Hampton, again won, and had, as last year, her closest rival Miss Violet Hinton, Middlesex Ladies A. C., whose time of 17m. 31s. was only 15s. slower than the winner's. A record number of 15 clubs competed for the team championship title, which went to the Middlesex Ladies, winners in 1927, and shared the honor with London Olympiades last year, Middlesex totaled 35 points against Polytechnic's 54, and Croudon Harrier's 65.

Water polo fans with radio sets who tuned in on the Berlin transmitting station, Koenigswusterhausen, Saturday evening, had their first experience of hearing their favorite game over the ether. Plaistow United, champion English club, now on a tour of Germany, opposed a representative German side at Luna Park, Berlin, and was soundly defeated, 11 goals to 4, mainly because of the superior combined play of the home side and the brilliant shooting form of Carl Baehre of Hanover, who hurled the ball into the net four times to accompaniment of enthusiastic "Hochs" from excited spectators. Even listeners here without the knowledge of the German language, and therefore unable to follow the running commentary on the play by a German announcer, could get the "atmosphere" of the hard contest and hear the imperative blast of the referee's whistle and the splash of the ball on the water and swimmers churning into the fray.

The centenary of the English National Skating Association this year was celebrated in the most appropriate manner possible by the longest "freeze" since 1815 and as a consequence races that have not previously been revived in many years brought all the best skaters into action and incidentally emphasized the invincibility these days of C. W. Horn, British amateur champion, who has developed remarkably since he went to St. Moritz with the British Olympic team last year. He has won everything he entered for and put up records in all directions. When a thaw comes at last it will be possible this year to write a review of British winter sports without a reference to those fortunate enthusiasts who habitually leave behind the English winter for the clear snows and bright sunshine of the Swiss mountains.

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Vancouver	20	2	5	61	33	42
Seattle	11	2	13	53	54	24
Portland	10	4	14	44	54	24
Victoria	6	6	15	47	64	18

RESULT TUESDAY

Portland 4, Victoria 0.

PORTLAND SHUTS OUT VICTORIA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C. — The Portland Buckaroos looked much better Tuesday than the previous eveping, when they were defeated by Vancouver, and earned their way to a 4-to-0 victory over the Victoria Cubs in the Pacific Coast Hockey League. Referee F. J. Ion drew severe, censure for his handling of the game. The fans resented the manner in which he let the two teams go and twice showered the rink. Portland had a clear margin throughout.

CHASE WINS TROPHY

Once again a single player has captured both the Wingate Cup and the Wendell Bat, Harvard University's two most coveted baseball trophies. At the annual dinner given Tuesday night to Harvard's baseball "H" men, John P. Chase '28, second baseman, was awarded them both. Chase played three years for Harvard and culminated his career with a brilliant exhibition during his senior year both in the field and at bat. Chase was also prominent in hockey, having captained the Harvard six last year.

CRICKET MATCH CALLED OFF

SYDNEY, Australia (AP)—After a night of rain and a heavy downpour Tuesday morning the cricket match between New South Wales and England could not be continued. As it was the last day of the game the match was declared abandoned because of the condition of the ground. Scores were: New South Wales, 128; England, 144 for four wickets.

RANGERS' LEAD CUT TO ONE GAME

Boston Defeats Pittsburgh —Montreal and Ottawa Also Win Games

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

United States Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
N. Y. Rangers	18	8	9	58	44	44
Boston	19	4	11	57	39	42
Detroit	15	7	13	57	47	37
Pittsburgh	8	8	20	34	55	24
Chicago	5	4	25	25	62	14

Canadian Division

Canadiens	15	13	6	51	37	43
N. Y. Amer	16	9	11	40	36	41
Toronto	17	3	16	68	62	37
Montreal	14	9	13	53	49	37
Ottawa	10	11	13	41	53	31

RESULTS TUESDAY

Boston 1, Pittsburgh 0.
Montreal 1, Americans 0.
Ottawa 2, Detroit 1.

The Boston Bruins are today only one game behind the New York Rangers for the lead of the United States division standing of the National Hockey League as a result of having defeated the Pittsburgh Pirates at the Boston Garden Tuesday night by a score of 1 to 0. Since the Bruins have played one game less than Rangers they are in an excellent position to overtake the New Yorkers. The game was not exceptional, but at times there were situations that brought the 15,000 spectators to their feet in excitement.

During the first period the Pirates certainly outplayed the Bruins and only the spectacular goaltending of Thompson kept them from a score. On at least three different occasions, Fredrickson, Drury and Darragh were inside for what looked like certain goals and once it appeared that Thompson had let his big stick slip from his hands to save a shot by Fredrickson which, if so, should have awarded the Pirates a goal.

The second period found the locals playing about even with the visitors and after 17 minutes of play Shore scored the only goal of the game on a play made by Weiland that called forth plenty of protest from Pittsburgh. Weiland had carried through the defense when Spring hooked him under the arm and dropped him to the ice for which Referee Ritchie blew his whistle, but the puck carried through to Miller who partially cleared and Shore swooped it up rounded the net and scored. Ritchie probably intended a major penalty for Spring but changed it to a minor and allowed the goal despite having blown his whistle. Had he failed to allow the goal Boston would have been exceedingly unfortunate for Weiland's good chance was ended by Spring's action and the major penalty would hardly compensate for the goal which followed on the same play.

The remainder of the game found the Bruins having a slight margin on the play but the Pirates gave Thompson plenty of work. Drury, Milks, Darragh and Fredrickson stood out for Pittsburgh while Shore, Thompson, Gainor and Weiland were best for Boston. The summary:

BOSTON		PITTSBURGH
Galbraith, MacKay,	lw	
	rw,	Darragh, Bouchard
Gainor, Weiland, Carson,	c	
	c,	Fredrickson, Drury
Oliver, Clapper,	rw	lw, Milks, Lowrey
Hitchman, Owen,	ld	rd, McCaffrey
Shore,	rd	ld, Smith, Spring
Thompson,	g	g, Miller

Score—Boston 1, Pittsburgh 0. Goals—Shore for Boston. Assist—Weiland for Boston. Referees—D. A. Ritchie and Leo Heffernan. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich.—Although occupying last place in the Canadian division of the National Hockey League, the Ottawa Senators did not play like a last-place team here Tuesday night in taking a 2-to-1 decision from Detroit. They had a comfortable margin in all three periods and might easily have won with many goals to spare only for the smart goaltending of Dolson.

After a slow and scoreless first period, play speeded up in the second. The first break came when Brydge and Connors drew successive penalties. While they were off, Finnegan accepted Smith's pass to score. In the third period Clancy made it 2 to 0 by batting in the rebound from Kilrea's hard shot from left wing. Faced with almost certain defeat the Cougars rallied. Noble led two clever rushes and, though beaten the first time, came right back to score on Herberts' pass from the corner. But the Senators would not yield another goal, packing their defense and shooting the puck the length of the ice when pressed. The summary:

OTTAWA		DETROIT
Kilrea, Grosvenor,	lw	
	rw,	Cooper, Aurie, Herberts
Nighbor, Touhey,	c	c, Connors, Lewis
Finnegan, Godin, Elliott,	rw	
	lw,	Hay, Brophy
Smith, Shields,	ld	rd, Noble
Clancy,	rd	ld, Brydge, Traub
Connell,	g	g, Dolson

Score—Ottawa 2, Detroit 1. Goals—Finnegan, Clancy for Ottawa; Noble for Detroit. Assists—Smith for Ottawa; Herberts for Detroit. Referees—L. E. Marsh, Toronto, and R. W. Hewitson, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Montreal Maroons are now tied for third place in the Canadian division of the National Hockey League as a result of defeating the New York Americans, 1 to 0, here Tuesday. They clearly outplayed the locals, and only spectacular defense work by Goalie Worters kept the score down. The Maroon defense was unbeatable, even when their ranks were depleted by penalties.

The Maroon forwards bombarded Worters from the start. Ward almost got the puck in the first minute of play. Then long shots featured until a pass from Trottier straight across from the boards to the front of the net was scored by Phillips. The balance of the session found the Maroons still attacking but without effect, though Smith, now back at his old center place, combined with great effect with Nelson Stewart.

The Americans made a better stand in the second period, but their attacking power was still far below the brand exhibited by Montreal. Only White, the new addition to the local list from Pittsburgh, made any real threat against the Maroon goal. The Americans made every attempt to equalize in the final period, even using five-men forward attempts with Burch the leading shooter, but though at one time the Maroons were reduced to four, those peerless defense artists, Stewart and Smith, held the Americans out. The summary:

MONTREAL		N. Y. AMERICANS
Stewart Trottier,	lw	
	rw,	Broadbent, Himes, White
Smith, Phillips,	c	
	c,	Burch, McVeigh, Himes
Ward, Robinson,	rw,	lw, Connor Sheppard
Dutton, Smith,	ld	rd, Reise, Simpson
Boucher, Hicks,	rd,	ld, Conacher, Simpson
Benedict,	g	g, Worters

Score—Montreal 1, N. Y. Americans 0. Goal—Phillips for Montreal. Assist—Trottier for Montreal. Referees—Dr. W. J. Laflamme and G. J. Mallinson. Time—Three 20m. periods.

FANCY SKATERS DEFEND TITLES

Miss Vinson and Turner Give Brilliant Exhibitions in Turning Back Rivals

NEW YORK—In one of the largest fields ever contesting for United States honors in the graceful sport of figure skating, Roger F. Turner of Boston and Maribel Y. Vinson, also of Boston, defended their titles in the national men's and women's senior singles championships, held at Madison Square Garden, Tuesday. Both came through on their typical daring style and accuracy, and both displayed their best form, which was all that could be expected of well-seasoned campaigners.

One of the features of the meet was the loss of the pair championship event by Nathaniel W. Niles and Mrs. Charles B. Blanchard, both of Boston, to Miss Vinson and Thornton L. Coolidge for the second straight time. The winners settled all doubts as to their superiority, which was somewhat questioned in March, 1928, when they set back the older pair for their first defeat in eight years. The winners were brilliant throughout and the judges found little difficulty in ascertaining who the title belonged to.

The victory for Turner, his second straight, calls attention to the spectacular rise of this young star in figure-skating. In November, 1925, Turner won the junior-singles championship entitling him to enter senior competition the following year. In 1927 he finished second to Niles for United States championship honors, and in 1928 defeated Niles, many-time champion. His performance Tuesday night showed that he is now at the peak of his career and should win the title for many years to come.

The majority of points Tuesday went to Boston skaters, Frederick Goodridge of Boston winning second place in the men's singles and Lester Madden, Boston, third. Madden was junior winner in 1928. George Hill of Boston was the junior winner in the men's championships Tuesday night and Mrs. Bruce S. Mapes of Brooklyn captured similar honors in the women's competition. Of the seven first places, Boston skaters walked off with five. The summaries:

UNITED STATES FIGURE SKATING CHAMPIONSHIPS

United States Men's Senior Singles—Won by Roger F. Turner, Boston; Frederick Goodridge, Boston, second; Lester Madden, Boston, third; Dr. Walter Langer, New York, fourth.

National Women's Senior Singles—Won by Maribel Y. Vinson, Boston; Mrs. Frederick Secord, New York, second; Miss Susan Davis, Boston, third.

National Senior Pairs—Won by Thornton Coolidge and Miss Maribel Y. Vinson, Boston; N. W. Niles and Mrs. Charles B. Blanchard, Boston, second; Joseph K. Savage and Mrs. Frederick Secord, New York, third; George Braakman and Miss Deloriea De Pierce, New York, fourth.

National Men's Junior Singles—Won by George Hill, Boston; J. K. Savage, New York, second; William Nagle, Jersey City, third; Robert Reed, Brooklyn, fourth.

National Women's Junior Singles—Won by Mrs. Bruce S. Mapes, Brooklyn; Dr. Hulda E. Berger, New York, second; Miss Grace Madden, Boston, third; Miss Dorothy Janders, New Haven, fourth; Miss Charlotte Hopkins, Boston, fifth; Miss Anabelle Boyrer, New York, sixth.

National Junior Pairs—Won by Richard L. Hapgood and Miss Dorothy Weld, Boston; Bedell H. Harned and Miss Ethel Mijur, New York, second.

National Dance Championship—Won by Joseph K. Savage and Mrs. Frederick Secord, New York; N. W. Niles and Mrs. Charles B. Blanchard, Boston, second; Lester Madden and Miss M. Y. Vinson, Boston, third.

BOY SKIER SHOWS SKILL AT RUMFORD

Jorgensen Captures First Honors in Meet

RUMFORD, Me. (AP)—While experienced jumpers carried off honors in the Eastern United States ski championship here Tuesday, the laurels for confidence and skill went to Aurel Legere, 10-year-old school boy.

The youngster's leaps from the big ski tower furnished one of the features of Tuesday's events. In one instance he chalked a 98-foot leap in a snowstorm that made it almost impossible to see the take-off. The boy will be an entry from the Chisholm Ski Club of Rumford at the Brattleboro (Vt.) meet next Thursday.

Lars Haugen of St. Paul, Minn., United States and Eastern ski jumping champion, Tuesday set a new northern New England record by leaping 153 feet, but failed to win the major crown for proficiency. This went to Sigurd Jorgensen of the Norway Ski Club, New York with a rating of 17.45. Strand Mikkelsen of the Greenfield (Mass.) Outing Club was second with 17.00 and Anton Leschants, also of the Norway Ski Club, third with 16.4.

John Jeglinski of Rumford was acclaimed Maine ski champion by virtue of best average in ski racing and jumping. Jeglinski placed seventh in jumping Monday but in a three-mile run Tuesday led a field of entrants in 29 minutes 45 seconds.

Marlin Bickford, Auburn Ski Club, took the honors in ski running, by winning the 10-mile cross-country race Tuesday.

Caribou High, with 21 points won the Maine interscholastic high school winter sports meet, defeating Cony High (Augusta) by four points.

TAYLOR CONFIRMS APPOINTMENT

COLUMBUS (AP)—John L. Taylor, one of Ohio's greatest guards and line coach under Dr. John W. Wilce last fall, confirmed his appointment as head line coach at Marquette University. Taylor said he had signed a two-year contract and would go to the Milwaukee university on March 1.

Harvard Buys More Land on the Thames

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Norwich, Conn.

THROUGH purchase of 11 acres of land, Harvard University has increased to 25 acres its boat race headquarters on the shore of the Thames River at Red Top, it was announced here. The additional tract containing several buildings was purchased from Earl W. Brown. The university is planning to raze all the buildings with the exception of a farmhouse to be occupied by the caretaker.

A new dormitory for the varsity crew will be erected this spring and will be ready for occupancy in time for the annual boat races in June. Early this summer new freshman quarters will be erected, and eventually a new boat house constructed. Between $75,000 and $100,000 will be expended for new buildings and improvements.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Vermont 33, St. Michaels 29.
Middlebury 33, Norwich 20.
Lowell T. S 31, Maine 24.
Virginia 46, Marshall 32.
Princeton 33, Haverford 19.
Bucknell 36, Juniata 15.
Pennsylvania 28, Yale 20.
Oregon State 44, Idaho 39.
Upsala 39, Montclair T. 37.
V. P. I. 22, Carson-Newman 19.
St. Olaf 42, MacAlester 33.
Washington 28, Oklahoma 18
Macomb Teachers 20, Lincoln 23.

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Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 12

FRANK FREDRICKSON

Pittsburgh Pirates, National Hockey League

First played professional hockey in the 1920-21 season with the Victoria Cougars in the Pacific Coast Hockey League. He was born in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, June 11, 1895, and his off-season address is in Winnipeg, Man. He weighs 175 pounds, is 5ft. 10½in., in height, is a left-hand shot and plays center ice His record follows:

1910-11—Winnipeg Falcons—college hockey, amateur.
1911-12—Winnipeg Falcons—college hockey, amateur.
1912-13—Winnipeg Falcons—college hockey, amateur.
1913-14—Winnipeg Falcons—University of Manitoba.
1914-15—Winnipeg Falcons—University of Manitoba.
1915-16—Winnipeg Falcons—University of Manitoba.
1916-17—Overseas, war
1917-18—Overseas, war.
1918-19—Winnipeg Falcons, Allan Cup champions.
1919-20—Winnipeg Falcons, Olympic Games champions.
1920-21—Victoria Cougars, Pacific Coast Hockey League.
1921-22—Victoria Cougars, Pacific Coast Hockey League.
1922-23—Victoria Cougars, Pacific Coast Hockey League.
1923-24—Victoria Cougars, Pacific Coast Hockey League.
1924-25—Victoria Cougars, Stanley Cup champions.
1925-26—Victoria Cougars, Stanley Cup series.
1926-27—Detroit—Boston, N. H. L., Stanley Cup series.
1927-28—Boston Bruins, National Hockey League.
1928-29—Boston—Pittsburgh Pirates, National Hockey League.

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Intercollegiate, Club, Professional Athletic News of the World

BUSY WEEK IN THE "BIG TEN"

Half of 18 Remaining Basketball Games Come in That Time

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	Pct
Wisconsin	7	1	243	184	.875
Purdue	6	2	296	201	.750
Michigan	6	2	225	177	.750
Ohio State	5	3	242	236	.625
Iowa	5	3	227	218	.625
Northwestern	5	4	244	280	.556
Illinois	5	4	230	236	.556
Indiana	2	7	225	238	.250
Minnesota	1	7	196	252	.125
Chicago	0	9	213	319	.000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Eighteen games remain in the 60-contest schedule for the basketball championship of the Intercollegiate Conference, and half of those games are to be played within the next seven days. Two games are faced by each of the three leaders, and University of Wisconsin may be said to have the most formidable task. The Badgers took first place this week, with 7 games won and 1 lost.

Wisconsin must meet two other strong teams, visiting Northwestern University Saturday at Evanston, Ill., and receiving Purdue University at Madison, Wis., Monday. Purdue, tied for second with 6 games won and 2 lost, visits the promising Ohio State team on Friday at Columbus. Two games that ought to be easy are faced by University of Michigan, receiving University of Iowa Saturday and University of Minnesota Monday at Ann Arbor. Other games take Minnesota to University of Chicago and University of Illinois to Indiana on Saturday; Iowa to Ohio State and Indiana to Northwestern on Monday.

Wisconsin Gets Stronger

While Michigan and Purdue have been slipping, Wisconsin appears to be growing stronger. The Badgers won their last two games, defeating Indiana 27 to 25 and Northwestern 37 to 23. The latter, on its own floor Saturday night, may prove more formidable; it is safe to expect that if Wisconsin wins, it will not be by such a wide margin.

With a team nearly uniform in extra height and extra weight, Coach W. E. Meanwell has a very good chance to win title honors. He has developed the characteristic efficient defense, only Michigan allowing rivals fewer points and he has the Badgers hitting the basket better than some of his teams of recent years. The height and weight of his men make them effective on follow-up shots. H. E. Foster '30 is leading the point makers on the team, scoring 66 points for eighth place among the individuals.

Northwestern may be able to regain the "upsetting stride," which enabled it to defeat both Michigan and Purdue, within a space of seven days. The Wildcats surprised Purdue, 35 to 30, despite the absence of Russell Walter '29, star center. Walter returned as a substitute forward in the Wisconsin game, but did not regain his effectiveness. C. R. Bergherm '30 appears to have won a regular place at center to replace Walter. If the Wildcats cannot beat Wisconsin Saturday, they should at least set back Indiana on Monday. H. H. Gleichmann '29, right forward, continues to show the way for Northwestern scorers, exhibiting 70 points for a fourth place tie among the individuals.

Purdue Still in Running

Though defeated by Northwestern, the Purdue five may be a hard one for Wisconsin to handle. Coach W. L. Lambert's boys turned around and defeated Indiana, 30 to 16, showing one of the tightest defenses they have displayed this season. In this affair, C. O. Murphy '30, center, gave promise of recovering his point-making speed, counting 10 to raise his league individual leadership total to 98. W. S. Cummins '30, right forward, who won the scoring title of the Conference several years ago and then dropped out of college to return to the floor this season, is finally coming to the front. He made five baskets against Indiana, increasing his total to 44 points. The Boilermakers should defeat Ohio State at Columbus on Saturday, if the Buckeyes play the brand of game they did in defeating Chicago, 35 to 31 Monday.

Having lost two of its last three games to teams it defeated earlier in the season, Michigan is found in a quandary. Both of its defeats were close, Northwestern 24 to 23 and Illinois 27 to 24; but its victory 23 to 18 over the weak Minnesota quintet, was nothing to be elated about. It may be that the scouts of the various teams have at last solved the Wolverine attack and, if this be the case, Iowa and Minnesota may both give Coach George Veenker's team some trouble. With J. E. Truskowski '30, and James Orwig '30, forwards, slowing up, R. C. Chapman '30, center, has had to assume the scoring burden. During the week he advanced to a respectable position among the individual scorers with a total of 60 points.

Minnesota will rate a little more consideration now that it has won a game. Its victory, 37 to 22, over the strong Iowa team, was a surprise, heightened by the width of the margin by which it was made. This victory by a team that had lost seven games in a row is encouraging to Chicago, which has lost nine, indicating as it does that there is always hope for the team that plays it the best it knows how. The leading individual scorers follows:

Player, Position, College	Goals Flr.	Goals Fl	Tot
C. C. Murphy, c, Purdue	34	30	98
J. D. How, rf, Illinois	30	15	75
G. A. Van Heyde, c, Ohio	30	14	74
J. D. Strickland, lf, Indiana	32	6	70
H. H. Gleichmann, rf, N'west	27	16	70

Eighty-Two to Try for Class C Title

Squash Tennis Tourney to Run About Two Weeks at Crescent A. C.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The second of the lesser championship of the squash tennis season, the National Class C, for players never ranked, will get under way on Saturday, with 82 candidates for the position won by Leonard A. Strasser of the Shelton Club, last season. Strasser automatically was raised to Class B, so is not eligible to repeat.

Howell Van Gerbig, the former Princeton athletic star, who is now playing under the banner of the Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, is the outstanding favorite for the title, but several members of the victorious Yale Club team, notably Norman Dodd, the leader, and Prescott Evarts, unbeaten in team matches, as well as Harold Ablowich, of the City Athletic Club, who won the Class C invitation tournament of the Shelton Club, earlier in the season, and Milo H. Westerfield, the young Elizabeth Town and Country Club star, a pupil of George Owens, of the Yale Club, who scored an unexpected victory over J. S. Davidson of the Yale Club Class B team on Saturday in the Class B championship, are also possibilities.

New York Athletic Club, winner of the Class B championship, also has a strong candidate in the person of Alan Thompson, a regular member of the Class B team for the latter half of the season, but it is doubtful whether he has had enough experience to cope with the others listed high in the draw.

Play will be staged on the Crescent Athletic Club courts, on Brooklyn Heights, beginning Saturday afternoon, and will run for about two weeks, under the charge of a committee of which D. M. Ogilvie is chairman. The complete draw:

FIRST ROUND

E. J. Gleason, New York A. C., vs. L. B. Dailey Jr., Princeton Club.
R. B. Hollander, Princeton Club, vs. George McCurrach, Crescent A. C.
F. Peterson, Block Hall, vs. W. H. Whittemore, Shelton Club.
E. L. Crabbe, Princeton Club, vs. W. W. Stokes Jr., Yale Club.
C. H. Donner, Princeton Club, vs. S. W. Smith, Fraternity S. T. C.
Henry Reeve, Park Avenue S. C., vs. J. P. Poe 2d, Princeton Club.
Fergus Reid Jr., Yale Club, vs. S. P. Hunnewell, Harvard Club.
J. S. de Raismes, Elizabeth T. & C. C., vs. R. L. Hutchinson, New York A. C.
R. A. Leyendecker, New York A. C., vs. S. McCutcheon, Elizabeth T. & C. C.
Alan Thompson, New York A. C., vs. A. M. Gabel, Shelton Club.
P. J. Cohalan, New York A. C., vs. H. C. Taylor, Fraternity S. T. C.
W. L. Richardson, no club, vs. D. E. Bartow, Englewood F. C.
Joseph Cram, Shelton Club, vs. Danforth Geer Jr., Short Hills Club.
M. H. Westerfield, Elizabeth T. & C. C., vs. N. T. Lane Jr., Yale Club.
J. P. Philips, Columbia U. C., vs. J. B. Dunleavy Jr., Crescent A. C.
E. J. Fixman, City A. C., vs. E. C. Collin Jr., Columbia U. C.
S. M. Morey, Park Avenue S. C., vs. F. H. Merrill, Princeton Club.
Albert Wertheim, City A. C., vs. Norman Dodd, Yale Club.

SECOND ROUND, UPPER HALF

Howell Van Gerbig, Fraternity S. T. C., vs. E. F. Christopher, Fraternity S. T. C.
Prescott Evarts, Yale Club, vs. Frank Higgins, Yale Club.
D. E. Judge, Crescent A. C., vs. F. W. Caughtry, Shelton Club.
F. J. Walters, Princeton Club, vs. David Dibbell, Yale Club.
W. W. Holden, Yale Club, vs. M. W. Chamberlin, Block Hall.
J. C. McCurrach, Crescent A. C., vs. W. J. Wilson, Columbia U. C.
H. D. Wood, Princeton Club, vs. W. H. English Jr., Heights Casino.
R. W. Georgi, New York A. C., vs. Crosby Allison, Crescent A. C.
Harold Ablowich, City A. C., vs. N. C. Jaquith, Elizabeth T. & C. C.
M. L. Vaughan, Crescent A. C., vs. A. J. Quist, Park Avenue S. C.
Milton Fischer, City A. C., vs. Stanley Jones, Park Avenue S. C.
Bernhard Knollenberg, Harvard Club, vs. winner of Gleason-Dailey.

SECOND ROUND, LOWER HALF

L. S. Haskins, Harvard Club, vs. winner of Wertheim-Dodd.
D. C. Cottrell, Short Hills Club, vs. W. J. Hall, Crescent A. C.
D. B. Carson, Park Avenue S. C., vs. Donald Lawson, Crescent A. C.
K. B. Meurer, Crescent A. C., vs. E. P. deGot, Shelton Club.
V. G. Thomassen, Crescent A. C., vs. Pitser Miller, Elizabeth T. & C. C.
M. H. Sherwin, Fraternity S. T. C., vs. C. C. Goodridge, Crescent A. C.
G. M. Shepherd, Crescent A. C., vs. S. W. Waterbury, Princeton Club.
J. B. Quincy, Elizabeth T. & C. C., vs. A. T. Greer, Yale Club.
C. S. White, Princeton Club, vs. D. M. Ogilvie, Crescent A. C.
G. M. Edmondson Jr., Fraternity S. T. C., vs. J. F. Kidde, Princeton Club.
C. E. Kline, Crescent A. C., vs. William MacKay, Elizabeth T. & C. C.
F. A. Potts, Yale Club, vs. W. O. Wyckoff, Fraternity S. T. C.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Yale 5, Boston College 0.
Princeton 7, Middlebury 2.

COLLEGE WRESTLING RESULTS

Tufts 21, Harvard 15.

MIXSELL HAS EASY TIME WITH H. C. HOLT

Drops Only Eight Games in Veteran Squash Tennis

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Harold R. Mixsell, Princeton Club, made his first appearance in defense of his United States veteran squash tennis championship Tuesday, when the second round was played at the Yale Club. He encountered H. C. Holt, Yale Club, and defeated him at 15—7, 15—2. He will meet C. T. Cooney in the next round Wednesday, as the latter defeated another Yale Club player, Donald MacKay, after a long and well-fought battle, 15—11, 15—13.

C. N. Edge, the big English star, scored over another former team champion of the Yale Club, Livingston Platt, in another fine match, 15—2, 15—6, and is now regarded as a probable finalist against Mixsell.

UNITED STATES VETERAN SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—Second Round

C. T. Cooney, Yale Club, defeated Donald MacKay, Yale Club, 15—11, 15—13.

H. R. Mixsell, Princeton Club defeated H. C. Holt, Yale Club, 15—7, 15—2.

C. M. Bull, Crescent Athletic Club, won from Jesse Spalding, Yale Club, by default.

W. M. Lee, Columbia University Club, defeated H. Stern, Yale Club, 15—10, 15—10.

F. S. Keeler, Columbia University Club, won from T. H. S. Andrews, Crescent Athletic Club, by default.

C. N. Edge, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, defeated Livingston Platt, Yale Club, 15—2, 15—6.

A. W. Riley, Princeton Club, defeated Merle Johnson, Park Avenue Squash Club, 15—0, 15—9.

PENNSYLVANIA WINS ITS SIXTH STRAIGHT

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—With its brilliant scoring star, J. G. Schaaf '29, in his best form, the University of Pennsylvania basketball team practically clinched the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League title here Tuesday night by defeating Yale University, 28 to 20, thereby maintaining its clean slate in six league starts. Schaaf scored 14 points, giving him a total of 76 for the season and placing him far enough ahead in individual scoring to practically assure him of honors in that division for his second straight season.

Yale showed its customary perseverance, fighting to the end in a game that contained all the thrills of court strategy. Pennsylvania was pressed closely until the last few minutes, when a final scoring spurt gave it an eight-point margin. Yale led halfway through the first period, 11 to 10, but Pennsylvania staged a rally in the last half of that period which gave it a 17-to-11 lead at the rest period. Yale's chief fault was its inability to convert foul throws. Although Schaaf accounted for most of Pennsylvania's points, the league leaders were far from a one-man team. They were strong defensively, and their smooth teamwork brought the ball under the Yale basket repeatedly where Schaaf easily counted. Five of the seven Pennsylvania players scored at least once, but Schaaf alone scored nearly as many points as the entire Yale team. The summary:

PENNSYLVANIA		YALE
Brodbeck, lf		rg, Cook, Nanry
Schaaf, Noble, rf		lg, Brockelman
Bonniwell, c		c, Linehan, Fodder
Lobley, lg		rf, Nassau, Fodder
Lazar, Magner, rg		lf, Horowitz

Score—University of Pennsylvania 28, Yale University 20. Goals from field—Schaaf 6, Brodbeck 2, Bonniwell, Lobley, Lazar for Pennsylvania; Horowitz 4, Nassau, Linehan, Cook for Yale. Goals from foul—Brodbeck 2, Schaaf 2, Bonniwell, Lobley for Pennsylvania; Brockelman 2, Horowitz 2, Nassau, Cook for Yale. Referee—Murray. Umpire—Hayes. Time—Two 20m. periods.

EAYRS SIGNS WITH NEW HAVEN

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Edwin Eayrs, former major and Eastern League outfielder, has been signed by the New Haven baseball club of the Eastern League as a pitcher. Eayrs, who resides in Providence and formerly starred on the diamond several years ago while at Brown University, joined the Boston Braves upon completing his college course.

Ocean Yachting Race From England to Spain in August

Entries Expected From Clubs in the United States, England, France, Belgium and Other Countries —Four Classes Proposed

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — A new international ocean yachting race from Plymouth, Eng., to Santander, Spain, across the Bay of Biscay, on Aug. 26 or thereabouts is expected to draw entries from clubs in the United States, England, France, Belgium, and other countries. The arrival of the competing yachts will be a feature of the Santander Regatta, which will be organized under the patronage of that versatile sportsman, King Alfonso of Spain. The King has offered a cup, to be awarded to the winner of the ocean race, and the gift has been augmented, one learns, by valuable prizes from the Spanish Federation of Yacht Clubs. It has been proposed that there should be four classes in the race—two for sailing vessels and two for motor cruisers.

Ocean racing is a phase of yachting that has latterly been revived in various parts of the world with great enthusiasm. In connection with Santander it is not new, for there was a successful 3200 miles race to this point from New York last year, won by Elena of the big yachts, and by Nina of the small ones. To find the origin of the sport one has to go back many years. Mr. B. R. Waite, in a recent letter to the London Daily Telegraph recently, declared that the first ocean race on record was sailed off America in 1858 and that nine years later a race was contested between the Nore and Havre.

The first of the series of races for the America Cup—a series which has captured the imagination of the general public more than any other yachting fixture—took place in 1870, when the schooner, Magic, 93 tons, won in a "field" of 18 starters, and the English representative Cambria came in eighth. The cup itself was put up for open competition in 1851 by the Royal Yacht Squadron of England, for a race in British waters, and it was carried off by Commodore J. C. Stevens, founder of the New York Club, in the schooner America, which won intense admiration here and exercised a big influence on subsequent international yachting.

The cup was afterward given by Stevens, to be held by the winner of the international race, as it is now known, but it has never been taken out of the United States for the simple reason that Britain's 13 challenges for it have all been successfully dealt with by the Americans. The cup was last raced for in 1920, Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock IV being then defeated by the Resolute.

Ocean racing was not confined to American waters, and the advancing vogue of the pastime accounted for the arrangement of a great race round Great Britain and Ireland in 1887, for a prize of £1000, to commemorate Queen Victoria's Jubilee. The course was 2000 miles in length, and the race was won by Sir Richard Sutton's Genesta. Renewed interest was focused upon ocean racing in 1905. American, English and German craft competed then in the first international transatlantic race, from Sandy Hook, U. S. A. to the Lizard, Eng. The Atlantic won in the remarkable time of 12 days, 4h.

Ocean racing was not placed upon a regular footing in England until exactly 20 years later. In 1925 the Ocean Racing Club was founded and undertook the organization of an annual race for the Fastnet Cup. Membership of the club is confined to yachtsmen who have sailed at least once over either the Cowes or the Fastnet courses. The former measures roughly 251 miles, and races over it are open to yachts not more than 35 feet or less than 27 feet on the water line; and the latter covers 600 miles, for competition among yachts of over 35 feet and not exceeding 60 feet on the water line.

The first race for the Fastnet Cup was won by E. G. Martin's Jolie Brise, a converted pilot-cutter; in 1926 a crew of young officers of the Royal Engineers triumphed in Ilex; in 1927 a cruising cutter, the Tally Ho, owned by Lord Stalbridge, carried off the prize; and last year for the first time the cup was transported to the United States through a crew of American undergraduates in the Nina, a yacht specially constructed for ocean racing and, to that end, carrying an enormous mast. The course for the race is from and to Plymouth, rounding the Fastnet Rock, off the southern Irish coast. The shorter race, from Cowes, round Cherbourg breakwater and back, was introduced last year and won by Robert Somerset in a little cruising yacht, Penboch.

Before leaving this subject of ocean racing, it seems appropriate to refer to the recent award by the Royal Cruising Club, here, of its three challenge trophies for the outstanding cruises carried out by members in 1928, Captain Goldsmith, D. S. O., received the "Club" cup for a 2000 miles journey in a cutter of 20 tons, from Malta to Ferrol (Spain), under extremely difficult conditions last November; J. B. Kirkpatrick was awarded the "Romola" cup for covering 1700 miles (Heybridge Basin, Essex, England, to Ribadesella, Spain, and back) in a 6-ton cutter; and A. R. Wallace earned the "Claymore" trophy with a 600-mile cruise single-handed in a 5-ton cutter from and to Brightlingsea, via the Pentland Firth and Ardglass, East Ireland.

DAY RETURNED TO OMAHA

CHICAGO (AP)—Clyde H. Day of Arkansas has had his chance at major league baseball and been found wanting. Day was purchased by the Chicago National League Baseball Club last fall from the Omaha Club of the Western League. Now he is again a member of the Omaha team without having seen a major league training camp after having turned down the salary offers of the Cubs, causing President W. L. Veeck to send the prospective major league pitcher back to the minors.

Colleen Wins Final for Bacardi Trophy

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Havana

WINNING the third and final heat Tuesday, the Colleen, sailed by F. T. Bradford and W. J. McHugh of Central Long Island Sound clinched the open entry Bicardi trophy for star class craft with a grand total of 57 points. The Shennecock of Peconic Bay, piloted by Paul and Cornelius Shields, was second with 52 points.

The Colleen also has won one of the series of races for the international Cuba trophy, a fleet race. In the two Cuba trophy races so far the Colleen has registered one victory and a second. Her closest competitor is the Iscyra II of Western Long Island Sound, with one victory and a fifth.

CARLSON SUCCEEDS STURHAHN

WATERVILLE, Me.—Sten J. Carlson '29 of Norwood was elected captain of the Colby College hockey team to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Edward Sturhahn '30 of Hartford, who transferred to University of Virginia, at a meeting of the athletic council. Carlson has played at left defense for the past three years and is one of the best athletes and most popular men in college.

REEVES AND RUSSELL SIGN

The signed contracts of Robert E. Reeves, shortstop and former Georgia School of Technology captain, and John Russell, pitcher, have been received at headquarters of the Boston American League Baseball Club. Reeves' contract came in Tuesday afternoon and Russell's was received this morning.

FRED A. FRIZELL WINS TITLE

Fred A. Frizell is the New England amateur 18.2 balkline billiard champion for 1929 as the result of his defeating Danforth W. Comins in the final game of the championship race at the Boston Athletic Association clubhouse, Tuesday night, 300 to 211. Comins and L. L. Haskell finished in a tie for second place.

SHAWINIGAN WATER & POWER

MONTREAL—Shawinigan Water & Power Company reports net income in 1928 of $4,848,524, equal to $2.60 a share on 1,867,072 no-par shares of capital stock outstanding at the end of the year. Net income in 1927 of $3,294,783 was equal to $2.75 a share on the 1,200,000 shares of no-par common then outstanding.

United States Still Has Poverty Problem, Secretary Davis Says

Only 14 Per Cent of Population Get More Than $2000 a Year, He Tells Welsh Editor

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, who recently informed a British newspaper that 86 per cent of the American people were "poor," leaves office with serious questioning of American prosperity.

Mr. Davis, in a letter to the editor of the Cardiff Western Mail, of Wales, said that the American worker has a standard of living which is higher than that obtaining in any other country. He also admitted that the American standard of living is higher than "any hitherto known." But Mr. Davis went on to deplore certain conditions which still continued in the United States, and pointed out that real poverty existed and desperate cases requiring the aid of the poorhouse.

In the general talk of prosperity in the United States, many people close their eyes to serious aspects of conditions within the social structure, Mr. Davis believes. For example, surveys indicate that three-fifths of the American wage earners are getting only $2000, or less, each year. That means that approximately 80 per cent of Americans are members of families whose annual incomes range from $750 to $2000, a sum as one economist has put it, "which can be lived on by the average family of five only by the sacrifice of most of the amenities, and even some of the necessaries of life, which would be included in any standard of living calculated to produce conditions of ordinary health and comfort."

Mr. Davis does not intend to make any further statement on the subject while he remains as Secretary of Labor, but he has indicated the road by which he approached the matter in writing his letter to the Western Mail. The American high standard of living should not be compared with the standard of living of other countries, he feels, but with a potential American standard—one of the sort that any person with common sense would desire.

It has been computed from American income tax returns and similar statistics that 54 per cent of personal income recipients receive less than $1200; that a third of the country receive between $1200 and $2000, while those who get over $2000 compose only 14 per cent of the Nation. No exact basis for such figures has ever been reached, and they are admittedly approximations.

The recent monthly Labor Review of the Department of Labor gives entrance wage rates for common labor in cities all over the United States. These indicate that New York pays its workers approximately $1500 a year, which is not exceeded by any other city, while others drop as low as half that total. When such wages are divided among an average American family of five it indicates that "prosperity" still has a considerable way to travel before becoming all pervasive.

In other words, Mr. Davis does not deny the extraordinary high level of American wages as compared to those paid abroad. "The real wage of an American worker is twice as high as that of a worker in London," Mr. Davis wrote, "three times as high as that of a worker in Paris, and more than four times as high as that of a worker in Brussels, Rome, or Madrid." On the other hand, he feels that the weight of high living costs is pressing seriously upon certain elements of the population and that the problem will not be solved until the whole range of the population is brought to a point where it need not sacrifice the amenities and necessities of life in its struggle for exstence.

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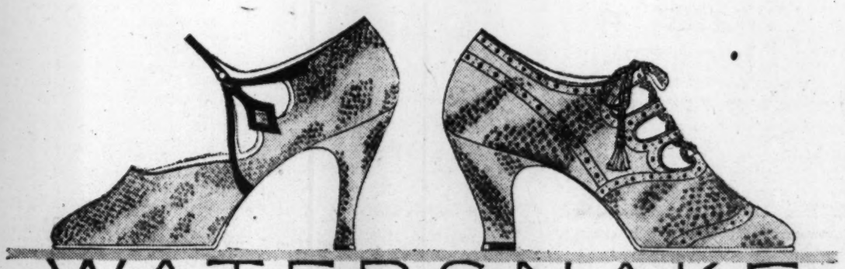

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THE PLAYHOUSE OF THE AIR

Columbia's Inauguration Plans

A LARGE staff of stars of the first magnitude in the political and radio fields is already mobilizing in Washington to participate in the radiocasting of Herbert Hoover's inauguration over a mammoth coast-to-coast network of stations assembled under the banner of the Columbia Broadcasting System which will start at 11 o'clock on the morning of March 4.

The dean of Washington press correspondents, two former members of the Federal Radio Commission, the President of the National Association of Broadcasters, and one of the two veteran announcers who radiocast the story of the 1925 inaugural will be among those who will bring Mr. Hoover's inauguration to the entire Nation over the Columbia Broadcasting System, according to an announcement made today by William J. Paley, president of Columbia.

Mobilization of the large staff required for this presentation of our greatest national drama has already begun in Washington under the direction of H. A. Bellows, of Minneapolis, manager of station WCCO and one of the original members of the Federal Radio Commission, who will have general charge of the inaugural radiocast for the Columbia System.

Frederic William Wile, for many years known throughout the country as one of the outstanding writers in Washington, and more recently as an authoritative and widely popular radio speaker on national affairs, and who has just become associated with the Columbia System, will take the Columbia audience with him into the United States Senate Chamber.

Norman Brokenshire will be at his old post on the steps of the Capitol, where four years ago he told for the first time by radio the story of a presidential inauguration.

William S. Hedges, manager of Station WMAQ and president of the National Association of Broadcasters, will assist the regular announcers of the Columbia System in carrying the atmosphere of Washington on inauguration day to Columbia listeners in every part of the country.

The Washington service of the Columbia System is under the direction of Sam Pickard, who recently resigned from the Federal Radio Commission to become Columbia's vice-president. Assisting him in handling the details of the great inaugural program will be M. A. Leese, manager of Station WMAL, and his staff.

Associated with these men will be a whole corps of announcers, radio operators and newspaper men. From the studios of WMAL, where Mr. Bellows will have his headquarters, wires will stretch to microphones, at every vantage point in Washington, and at these microphones will be not only the announcers but men and women distinguished in public service and fitted by their intimate knowledge of Washington life to act as guides to the entire ceremony.

From 11 o'clock, eastern standard time, on Monday morning, March 4, until about 3 in the afternoon the Columbia System will radiocast from coast to coast not only the words of the incoming Vice-President in the Senate chamber and those of the new President on the steps of the Capitol, not only the music of the bands and the cheering of the crowds, but such a story of the day's events as can be told only by those who have taken an active and important part in national affairs.

Australia Solves Patent Problems

AN AGREEMENT has been made between the Commonwealth Government and Amalgamated Wireless, which is the second largest organization of its kind in the British Empire, which in one sweep removed the major troubles of patents.

The company owned or controlled widespread patent rights in respect to wireless which affected both the manufacture and sale of receivers and the operations of radiocasting stations. The trouble arose over the objection of certain parties to the payment of the royalties fixed by Amalgamated Wireless.

The whole position was discussed fully by the Government and the directors of Amalgamated Wireless, which company throughout expressed a desire that some reasonable means should be found to meet the situation. The result of this discussion was that an arrangement worked out by which the company's patent rights were, for a period of five years dating from November, 1927, made available free of charge to all wireless traders, radiocasting companies, and listeners. This arrangement has entailed heavy monetary loss to the company, a grand total of £126,000. In consideration for this the company will receive from the Government a payment of 3d. per month or an average of 3s. per annum in respect of every listeners' license issued by the Government. On a basis of 250,000 licenses, the amount received by the company under the amended arrangement will be £37,500 or £88,000 less than was originally claimed. It is only reasonable to suppose that this voluntary and heavy sacrifice could have only been induced by one consideration, an earnest desire to foster the wireless trade, and to give added privileges to manufacturers, radiocast stations and listeners-in.

In order that newspapers and stations may keep in close touch with news abroad, the company also agreed to grant a license free of royalty to every newspaper published in the Commonwealth, and to radiocasting stations, for the purpose of receiving the official wireless news bulletin issued by the British Government.

This agreement so happily arrived at, has removed from the wireless trade of Australia all future difficulties and doubts about patent rights and actions for infringement. One of the chief troubles that has unsettled the Australian radio trade in the past, is now by a wave of the hand lifted from the shoulders of all concerned.

Cordial relations exist between all wireless companies, the public receives better radiocast service, radio sets cost far less and the bugbear of patents and royalties has been swept aside. It is perhaps fitting that a young and vigorous nation like Australia should lead the world in this, probably the most magnanimous and historical move that has been made in the whole career of wireless.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

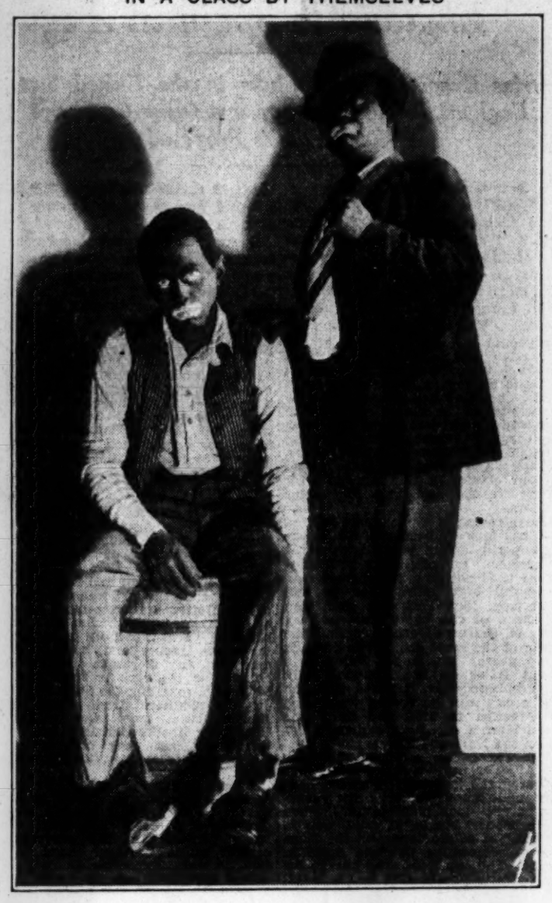
Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Laura Johnson Hill, Los Angeles, Cal.
F. Colin Moorwood, Bromley, Kent, Eng.
Mrs. Annie E. Moorwood, Bromley, Kent, Eng.
Mrs. Marjory B. Barrett, Rye, N. Y.

MRS. DEPEW ENDOWS COURSES

WASHINGTON (AP)—Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew has given the income of $120,000 to George Washington University in perpetuity to establish a department of public speaking in memory of her husband, whose oratorical abilities won him renown. The courses will be designed for government officials, members of Congress, younger attachés of the State Department and others interested.

IN A CLASS BY THEMSELVES



"Amos 'n' Andy," Whose Original 10-Minute Radiocasts Which They Put on Daily Have Never Been Dull Nor Shown the Slightest Tendency Toward Anything Which Could Not Be Accepted at Any Fireside. They Have No Competitors, for Their Offering Is Unique. They Seem to Have Solved the Problem of "How to Make Radio Continuously Interesting." Amos Is the Dejected Person Sitting on the Nail Keg, While Andy Expresses His Usual "Cockiness." Amos Is Particularly Remembered for His High-Pitched "Aw-Wah! Aw-Wah!"

Amos 'n' Andy

"AMOS 'n' Andy," whose soft Negro voices discuss the affairs of the Fresh Air Taxicab Company and other vital matters before radio listeners through 24 stations in all parts of the country nightly, are in real life two good friends who have worked together eight or nine years.

"Amos," tall and blond, is a genuine Richmond Virginian named Freeman F. Gosden. "Andy," also fair, hails from Peoria, Ill., and is privately known as Charles J. Correll. Both of them now live in Chicago and every afternoon they "go into conference." Heads together, they talk out the next "Amos 'n' Andy" episode, then write it down to have it ready to read before the microphone at "10:10," while Mrs. Andy or Mrs. Amos, depending on whose home they meet in, wards off the telephone calls that deluge these popular figures.

During a brief interview in Mr. Correll's home, the phone interrupted frequently. This time Andy answered and remained to talk at length. He came back looking pleased. A Negro member of the Urban League had invited the two black-faced radio entertainers to address his organization.

Negroes Approve Work

"Amos 'n' Andy" are perhaps prouder of the approval they get from Negro radio listeners than anything else. They feel it is proof that their comedy does not ridicule the Negro character although it gets its laughs out of the funny speech and ideas of the uneducated darky. But comedy of this sort amuses nobody more than Negroes themselves, they find, while at the same time it reaches a wide range of white listeners. In a recent artists' contest conducted by WDAF, Kansas City, "Amos 'n' Andy" led all other radio entertainment for popularity in the ballots of 15,000 voters.

The two men who first went on the air in 1925 as "Sam 'n' Henry," then changed studios and names, have worked out a type of short radio entertainment with a technique all its own. They saw at the start that it would not do to take over the form of the vaudeville act and its "gags" if they were going to build up a feeling of intimacy with their audiences and talk to them night after night. "Gags" six times a week, even the best of them, would soon grow stale. So when they write their dialogue, if a joke creeps in, out it goes. Their style of humor is deeper "Burlesquing human life" is what Mr. Gosden calls it.

New Material Sources

Much of their material they get out of their long acquaintance with colored people, Mr. Gosden drawing on his boyhood in Virginia. If they want new ideas they make a visit to Chicago's south side, or perhaps travel through the South. Then they go back to writing their sketches day after day.

These boys have worked out a novel method of syndicating their daily feature to radio stations at distant points. Only from Chicago can they radiocast in person. For the other cities they make records. This method is made possible by the brevity of the nightly dialogue, for "Amos and Andy" limit themselves to ten minutes and it is not difficult to record ten minutes of talk, about 1500 words, on a disc.

In every case listeners are told that they are to hear records, and the method has proved satisfactory. The records are used only once, then returned and never sold. Newspapers featuring "Amos and Andy" are supplied also with a comic strip which supplements their radio act and serves to introduce it.

Book Soon Published

Just now Messrs. Gosden and Correll are engaged on a new venture. On March 1 they are bringing out a book about themselves, telling some of their professional secrets, such as how they manage to take the parts of so many people when the sketch calls for a number of different voices. The trick, they say, is to remember which voice belongs to which character. The book will tell, too, how the boys conceived the idea of the two Negro characters after they had traveled around the country together putting on home talent minstrel shows. Amos and Andy are featured by WMAQ, KSTP, KMOX, KPRC, KRLD, KOIL, KFRC, WNAC, WEAN, KQV, WJR, KLZ, WDAF, WHK, WLBW, WCBS, WMAK, KOL, WEBC, WMBS, WRVA, WREC, WOL and KFWB. D. K.

A Motorcar in Music

Studebaker has gone on the air. Starting Feb. 3, the first of a series of weekly programs introduced the Studebaker Champions to listeners through a coast-to-coast hook-up of the NBC. They will be heard every Sunday evening from 10:15 to 10:45, eastern time.

The Studebaker champions are a 30-piece orchestra led by Jean Goldkette, a Detroit musician, who in the opinion of well-known critics has organized more outstanding dance orchestras than any other leader. Using as a nucleus a smaller orchestra which was said by Paul Whiteman to be one of the three best bands on the air, he has assembled in the Studebaker Champions a group of performers whose initial program proved their unusual brilliance. The fact that this group includes 12 members of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra indicates the character of the entire group.

Jean Goldkette himself is a fine concert pianist, having appeared as soloist with the New York Philharmonic Orchestra in Carnegie Hall, New York. His thorough musical skill is revealed in the modern symphonic arrangements which lend such pleasing originality to his programs. These new arrangements will be played in each concert. The program is new in that it is the first program of popular music to be heard from coast to coast on Sunday evening.

In addition to the orchestra, the program includes Rettting and Boland, the Studebaker piano twins, considered one of the most brilliant and unusual piano teams on the air.

Fred Waldner, a tenor soloist with a radio following, is also a member of this group. His lyrical tenor is acknowledged as one of the most pleasing voices on the air.

The modern character of the programs, the energetic type of music, are in keeping with the brilliant performance and advanced design of Studebaker's championship line of motorcars. With the continuation of these programs one may expect, according to the Cleveland Press, "the finest popular music played in America."

The Listener Speaks

STAGE entertainment, ancient and modern, was offered to radio listeners on Tuesday evening last in the Hank Simmons' Show Boat performance and a special revue prepared for the Eveready Hour.

The Show Boat came first. After being presented at various hours on Monday and Tuesday lately, it was heard, to the delight of younger listeners whose bedtimes have interfered with it for the last week or two, at 8 p. m. through Columbia. The Eveready program occupied the following hour through WEAF and distributing points from coast to coast.

"The Moonshiner's Daughter" was the comedy drama whose lines were carried ashore on the radio waves from the "Maybelle" on the river. The general theme of the play was an interesting reminder that illicit stills and bootleggers are not by any means a byproduct of prohibition.

Next Tuesday "The Village Vagrant" will be presented. It is a story of the New England hills which was played for eight years by Mr. Maher's stock company.

The nature of the Eveready entertainment is different every week. Last Tuesday a moderately successful attempt to present a typical New York revue was made. "The Mayor of Hogan's Alley" was specially written for the occasion. It consisted of two acts, one on Ellis Island and the other in Hogan's Alley itself. An excellent cast of Broadway players headed by Don Barclay, former comedian with Ziegfeld Follies, took part in it. The comedy, however, was not particularly brilliant or entertaining. What really was good was the music, especially in the ensemble numbers. The chorus and orchestra were evidently well trained and the soloists possessed good radio voices. The lyrics and music were composed by J. Gorney and Henry Souvaine, who also wrote "Merry Go Round." Nat Shilkret directed the orchestra as usual.

Some of the most catchy melodies were "My Caravan," "Yes Girl," "When Gabriel Starts Blowing His Horn" and "Sentimental Baby." Perhaps the day will come when radiocasters will invite listeners to write for copies of specially written songs instead of for photographs of stars and booklets of various kinds.

An amusing detail of this revue was the description of a thrilling movie which, it was announced, was supposed to have been a "talkie," but since the records had been mislaid, was interpreted specially for the occasion. With the Showboat melodrama, the reveue proper and this movie, not to mention the Keith Orpheum program at night, every variety of theatrical entertainment seemed to find its vivid echo for listeners at home. D. M.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

Connecticut—New Haven (First Church): Commercial High School Auditorium, York Square, 8:15 p. m., March 1.
New Haven (Society of Yale University): Lampson Lyceum, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 28.
District of Columbia—Washington (joint lecture): Washington Auditorium, Nineteenth and E Streets, N. W., 3:30 p. m., Feb. 24.
Florida—Melbourne: Melbourne Public School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 24.
Tampa: Church Edifice, Grand Central and Cedar Avenues, 8 p. m., Feb. 26. Radiocast Station WDAE, 620 kilocycles.
Vero Beach: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Feb. 24.
West Palm Beach (First Church): New Church Edifice, Flagler Drive and Okeechobee Road, 8 p. m., Feb. 25.
Maine—Portland: First Universalist Church, Congress Square, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 24.
Massachusetts—Boston (Second Church): Church Edifice, Elm Hill Avenue and Howland Street, Roxbury District, 8 p. m., Feb. 25.
Gloucester: Church Edifice, 16 Middle Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 26.
Newton: Church Edifice, Walnut and Otis Streets, Newtonville, 8 p. m., Feb. 25 and 26.
North Adams: Universalist Church, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 28.
Wellesley (Organization at Wellesley College: Billings Hall, Wellesley College, 8 p. m., March 1.
New Jersey—Hoboken: Public School No. 2, Garden and Ninth Streets, 8:15 p. m., March 2.
Newark (First Church): Public Service Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 1.
Paterson (Second Church): Central High School Auditorium, Hamilton and Oliver Streets, 8:15 p. m., March 1.
New York—New York (Second Church:) Church Edifice, Central Park West, and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 28.
New York (Eighth Church): Church Auditorium, 103 East Seventy-seventh Street, 8 p. m., March 1.
New York (Fourteenth Church): Church Auditorium, 555 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 28.
Patchogue: Patchogue Sorosis Club Rooms, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 25.
Rochester (First Church): Temple Theater, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 24.
Seneca Falls: Wynderse Academy Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 24.
Yonkers (Second Church): Masonic Temple, 130 South Broadway, 8:30 p. m., Feb. 26.
North Carolina—Goldsboro: Woman's Club Building, 8 p. m., Feb. 26.
Pennsylvania—Philadelphia (Third Church): Church Edifice, Park Avenue, above Montgomery Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 25.
South Carolina—Charleston: Church Edifice, 20 Elizabeth Street, near Charlotte Street, 8:15 p. m., March 1.

NEBRASKA MAN HEADS COLLEGE RADIOCASTERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark.—Prof. J. C. Jenson of Nebraska Wesleyan University, Lincoln, Neb., has been elected president of the National Association of College and University Broadcasting Stations, it has been announced here by Dr. A. M. Harding of the University of Arkansas, retiring president of the organization. The election was conducted by mail.

Composed of more than 40 member institutions, the national organization of college and university stations has for its purpose the development of educational radio programs designed primarily for the benefit of those who cannot enter educational institutions as resident students.

ESTATE TAX LAW HELD ESSENTIAL REVENUE SOURCE

Shattuck Defends Levies in Presenting Budget for Massachusetts

Utmost vigilance by legislators to preserve both federal and state inheritance tax laws against any attacks was urged by Henry L. Shattack, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, in presenting to the Massachusetts House of Representatives the annual state budget, in which he emphasized the importance of estate taxes to a well-rounded system of taxation.

Increased revenue from the Massachusetts estate tax laws, one of which preceded the federal legislation and the other of which takes advantage of the 80 per cent credit allowed to the states under the federal estate tax law of 1926, "are more than anything else responsible for the reduction in state tax and consequent relief to real estate," Mr. Shattuck said. From these sources the State has recently been receiving more than $10,000,000 a year.

"Were the federal estate tax law repealed, we should not only lose the revenue now received from our special estate tax," he continued, "but we should have difficulty in maintaining our present moderate inheritance tax rates, by reason of the opening of havens for tax dodgers in Florida and elsewhere. Furthermore, the powerful influences which are now seeking the repeal of the federal law would then turn their attack upon the State laws.

"It has become possible for shrewd investors who have a sufficient fund to permit a diversification of risks, through the purchase of equities—that is, common stocks—to make enormous profits, based more on the growth of the country and on general prosperity than on their own efforts. It seems to me no more than just that government, which has made these things possible, should when granting the privilege of inheritance receive some share of these profits.

"It may be said that this is already done through the supertax on income and profits. That form of taxation, however, does not reach profits which have not been realized by sales. The estate tax performs this function. This is particularly important by reason of the increasing tendency of corporations to reinvest a large part of their profits, thus adding to the value of their equity shares without disbursement in taxable dividends. In the absence of sales, the income tax almost entirely fails to reach the holders of such securities.

"The inheritance and estate taxes fill this gap. Do not let them go," he urged.

HALDEMAN JOINS AIRWAY

WHEELING, W. Va. (AP)—Capt. George W. Haldeman has accepted a position as technical adviser of the Seaboard Airways, Inc., according to Warren B. Ferris, president. The company expects to open a new air mail, passenger and air express route between New York and Kansas City.

College Girls Reap Harvest in Summer

Smith Statistics Show 220 Earned Total of $20,954.44 During Vacation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NORTHAMPTON, Mass. — That Smith College students do not regard the summer vacation as wholly recreational was revealed in a recent survey of the their earnings during the summer. Assembling radios, hairdressing, picking strawberries, office work, housework, factory work, religious and social work—these are a few of the 28 occupations which earned for 220 of them a total of $20,954.44.

This is the largest sum recorded for the summer earnings of Smith students. The amount earned by each student varied widely according to the different occupations and according to whether the students were seeking experience or remuneration. Of the total number, 19 worked without salary, eight were given their expenses plus salary, two received just expenses and board. The average sum earned, however, was just under $100—$95.25. The average senior naturally earns more than the average freshman—$112.68, as compared with $46.39. The largest single sum was $375, which one student earned bookkeeping. Another received $368.27 as clerk in a Y. W. C. A. hotel in New York City.

The most popular or most easily obtained positions were office, factory or department store work, waiting on table in summer hotels and acting as camp councillors. Several positions brought college studies into practical use—journalism, tutoring in various subjects, teaching and playing piano, mathematical and statistical work, and supervising dramatics.

Fruit Soups

IDA BAILEY ALLEN, Founder and President of the National Radio Home-Makers Club, will broadcast this recipe for the American Sugar Refining Company at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning over Station WNAC.

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Fashions and Dressmaking

From Dewy Morn to Starry Night

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Miami, Fla.

A FASHION show, exhibiting the advanced spring styles from Paris, which are now being launched at the Florida resorts, was staged recently at Miami Beach. Seldom has such an array of stunning models been shown in this country, and never in a setting more attractive. In the tea gardens of the Flamingo Hotel, close to the edge of Biscayne Bay, the runway of the manikins wound back and forth among the palm trees; and the brilliant sunshine lent its rays for illumination. The show was staged under the direction of Burdine's fashion specialists, who, for the occasion, has brought quantities of original models from Paris. The display was made in honor of the annual Rotary Forum which was being held here. The thousand and more spectators, seated at small tables on the grass, vied with the models in display of smart attire.

The influence of the tropical sunshine upon fashions was shown by the prevalence of the color known as sun-tan, which is very smart this season. As different skins tan different shades, so this popular color has a variety of tones, ranging from pale beige to quite a deep shade of brown. In hosiery, the correct color for all occasions is that shade of tan which matches one's own particular degree of tanning.

Yellow is stepping forward as an important color in the smart mode. Chartreuse, that elusive shade of yellow with a greenish cast, is especially favored. Red is much used, and more white will be seen than ever. Prints are still strong. For evening the figures are extremely large; for daytime wear the designs are smaller.

Pajama Suits

The development of the pajama ensemble is one of the important features of the season. This sensible style of dress has been almost universally adopted for beach wear. Typical of these suits was a model of sun-tan flannel. A tuck-in blouse of shantung was worn with the long full trousers and a three-quarter length coat. A huge sombrero hat and blue sandals completed this very swagger outfit. An off-white (egg-shell) satin suit had an overblouse of the same material. The coat of white terry cloth was lined with satin. Yellow-and-black formed the color scheme of another of these beach suits, the trousers and blouse being of plain yellow banded with black, and the coat of flowered silk of the same colors. With this was carried a beach bag made in the shape of a large black cat.

The nautical idea was carried out in two snappy little suits. Both had wide white piqué trousers laced at the sides. One was topped with a navy blue jacket trimmed with brass buttons; the other had a real sailor's blouse with wide collar and tie. "Gob" hat and sailor boys for bags completed the picture.

Low-Cut Beach Suits

Bathing suits present an almost endless array of original motifs. In one point, however, they all agree, that is the low-cut back. This low-in-the-back idea does away with that ugly sharp line of tan on the back of the neck, and gives one's evening back a smooth, even color. The gowns for active sports wear, such as tennis, also have this low-cut back. An original Patou bathing suit was a chartreuse and navy combination, composed of short, pleated navy trousers with a tuck-in chartreuse blouse and a navy coat. Another suit was of chartreuse velvet having a coat of figured silk in harmonizing colors. Another Patou model which is popular with the younger set was a simple black-and-white suit, having short black trousers, and an off-white satin tuck-in blouse with a little sailor collar and tie. Illustrating the vogue of handkerchief linen in combination with jersey was shown a bathing suit of brown-and-white linen with a tan jersey coat.

Costume jewelry has invaded the sea, and on the beach bathing beads of wood in bright colors are worn in long strings. Sun suits for those who wish to bathe only in the sunshine are something new. They are dainty, fluffy little affairs of figured silk, made in a style reminiscent of the rompers of childhood. With them are worn Chinese coolie hats in bright shades.

Sports Dresses for Athletes and Fans

Dresses for active sports wear are designed for comfort and practicability. They are generally sleeveless and the skirts are short and full. The new "pantie" skirt for tennis, when not in action, looks like a full plaited skirt. It was developed in a white crêpe-de-chine sleeveless dress with the usual low V back and square-front neck. Very fine bouclé in two- or three-piece models fashioned several of the golf suits.

In general it may be said that the smart sports style for both participants and spectators is the plain-colored sleeveless dress with V neck and full skirt and a belt to match the little long-sleeved jacket which accompanies everything. It is generally of contrasting color or material. The tri-color motif prevails; that is, three harmonizing colors are used in ensembles instead of the three shades of the same color, which combination was so smart last year. For instance, a white crêpe-de-chine dress had its finely-plaited skirt bordered with narrow rows of orange, white and blue. The same colors were repeated in the scarf. Chartreuse, navy and white is another favorite combination. Brown combined with white is new and smart. Hattie Carnegie developed this idea in a coat of wide stripes of brown and white which went with a sleeveless dress of egg-shell white, having a wide brown belt. With this was worn a baku hat banded with brown. White shoes with brown trim completed this striking ensemble. An original Jenney model was of egg-shell silk with long sleeves which were edged with sea green as was also the V neck. The skirt was very finely pleated and the little jacket was of the sea-green. It made a very charming combination.

Illustrating the revival of interest in washable materials, was a yellow-and-black checked gingham dress with a plain yellow linen coat. Another model was a tuck-in blouse with a brown checked skirt, and a plain brown linen jacket. Quilted calico coats, which are reversible, are new and very smart.

New Style Points

Afternoon frocks are longer and the hem lines irregular The long slender silhouette is the correct one. Gowns of chiffon, plain or figured, are sleeveless, and have the ubiquitous cocktail jacket of the same material, with long sleeves for afternoon wear. Without the jackets, these dresses are correct for dinner or informal evening occasions. Sometimes a little circular cape took the place of the jacket. An original Patou model was in chartreuse with a high waistline and the skirt was long and very full in the front and back but tight on the hips. The jacket effect was part of the waist and was split up the back. Rows of tiny buttons of the same color were used as trimming. Café-au-lait lace and net made a very elaborate afternoon gown. The long cape dollar was edged with brown lace and hung far down the back. A large chartreuse bow on one side reached nearly to the ground. The beauty of fine French handwork was exemplified in several chiffon gowns in pastel shades which set off the delicate embroidery. The combination of red or pink with white was especially noticed in these frocks.

A new feature in evening gowns was the long sides on the skirts, leaving the back and front short. Many models still show the long back and short front, however, but the long sides are newer. Lace is coming into its own for evening wear, and moiré is also good. A Louiseboulanger model was of white moiré. It had huge puffs of madonna-blue across the back of the waistline, from which hung many panels down to the heels. Another moiré dress had the hips swathed and the bands caught into an enormous loop on the hips, the ends hanging nearly to the floor. A chartreuse taffeta with pinked frills was quaint with its long flat-waisted back. There was a great variety of styles but most of the evening gowns are quite long, very irregular in outline and with long flowing lines. Tiny detachable shoulder capes of sequins accompanied many of the frocks.

Finally, as the sky was a blaze of sunset glory, a complete wedding party marched in, lacking of course the mere detail of a groom. The bridesmaid frocks were in all the pastel shades, the skirts a mass of tiny tulle ruffles, the bodices of moiré with a flat twisted bow on the back, the ends of which hung nearly to the floor. Their hats were large and of horsehair, trimmed with satin ribbon of the color of the dress, combined with yellow. Long streamers pierced the brims and hung to the bottom of the dresses. The bride's dress had the very long-waisted back and long sleeves with deep cuffs of real lace. A tight skull cap of the lace held a little face veil which reached only over the eyes. The long train from the shoulders supported the long tulle veil. The train bearer and flower girls were dainty bits of harmonizing colors.

Wide World

Left to Right—Evening Gown of Black Marquisette Embroidered With Glistening Arrowheads of Crystal and Silver; a Wrap of Black Velvet With Cape Panel Elaborated With Diamant and Pearl Embroidery in an Exotic Flower Pattern; Ensemble of Black and Silver.

Designs by Prince d'Arbeloff of Russia, Whose Ultra-Fashionable Establishment in Paris Is Known as the House of Arart.

Embroidered Costumes Designed by Russian Prince

By LILLIAN E. PRUSSING

THERE came lately to the United States a young Russian, Prince d'Arbeloff, descendant of the old régime and an individual of courage and attainment. This first visit of the Prince to America was coincidental with that of the Grand Duke Alexander, his godfather and sponsor, although Prince d'Arbeloff's mission was a private one, since he brought for exhibition a collection of beautiful costumes for approval and patronage, the output of the "House of Arart, which the Prince has taken for his trade name. The originality and workmanship of these gowns and wraps for women are wholly out of the ordinary, expressing the thought of an artist. So many of the Russian nobility, even royalty, have come to the New World since the late war that the arrival of one more representative of imperial traditions, even though he happens to be of especial prestige, creates little excitement. But Prince d'Arbeloff brings fresh evidence of the genius, versatility and adaptability of his countrymen to the new order of things.

The designs of Prince d'Arbeloff are not content to illustrate merely a new silhouette, a different arrangement of drapery, a later style in placing the beltline or cutting the hem. They present individual costumes as significant in type, in line and in detail as the historic tapestries and fine needlework to be found in the great museums and private collections of Europe.

Evening Wraps

The embroidered fabrics in some of the evening wraps presenting this art of Russia are, in fact, beautiful enough to be framed and preserved among the art treasures of the ages as evidence of the successful translation of old-time designs into the fashions of the day. These evening wraps are wide in range of motif, pattern and color. Most are made after the straight coat model, full length, with the pattern covering the entire surface. All of the fabrics are luxurious and the design is worked out in detail of infinite fineness and beauty. One unique coat of silver lamé has an all-over pattern of flowers in the lovely tones of la France and tea roses, with the softly shaded green leaves cut from glazed chintz and appliquéd in infinite detail with silver, crystal and colored glass beads, and studded here and there with rhinestones that produce an effect of dewdrops on the blossoms. This coat is lined with a lustrous transparent velvet of pale rose, and the collar is made of silver-gray fox. Another coat of this particular style is also of silver cloth embroidered in a striped design in which are employed rose, gray and green floss, slender oblong steel beads, and tiny particles of delicately tinted glass. The needlework is so closely stitched as to resemble petit point, with over-embroidery, yet with the striped pattern retained in clearly defined lines.

While metal cloth—always silver in preference to gilt—is used by Prince d'Arbeloff in many of his most ornate models, he is very fond of velvet, of which he has fashioned some sumptuous wraps. One of turquoise-blue velvet is embroidered with steel, crystal and sapphire in a deep band about the bottom, down each side and in a cuff-length band on the sleeves. The lining is pale blue satin, and the collar the usual round high band of gray fox. This model, like most of the evening coats, is trimmed with fur at the neck only, the sleeves being finished with the embroidery as a part of the design. In one other, of white velvet, the design is embroidered in lilies deep around the bottom and in two panels in front and one at the back. The work is done in beads of turquoise, crystal, silver, steel and pearls, and the wrap is lined with turquoise velvet. The long shawl collar is made of white fox. A wrap of subtle beauty is all in shades of gray, with a graceful pattern embroidered with steel and crystal beads and pearls on silver tissue which is lined with yellow-gray velvet and has both collar and cuffs of gray-dyed lynx.

Black-and-White Made to Sparkle

This collection contains some creations of distinction in black-and-white, which is having a sweeping vogue at Paris this season. Evening wraps that illustrate this dramatic combination are done in bold designs worked out with brilliant effect. One of almost Oriental splendor is made of black velvet in a straight, loosely fitted silhouette, superbly embroidered. The pattern of orchids, with their graceful stems, is done with pearls, crystals and silver paillettes in a panel which completely covers the back from neck to hem. A wide band of solid embroidery forms the collar which extends down each side of the front and is used for deep, flaring cuffs. This coat is lined with pearl-white satin, which is given a dainty finish at the edges with a narrow band of pearl and silver passementerie.

An exceptionally beautiful wrap of black velvet forms a part of an ensemble in black-and-white illuminated with crystal and silver. This model is made as a dolman-coat with a separate panel at the back hanging longer than the garment. This and the fronts of the wrap, which are rounded toward the top, are finished with scallops on the edge, and the sleeves, cut with a flare at the hand, are finished in the same manner. The scalloped border is outlined with pearls and is studded all around with pearls and rhinestones in a delicate sparkling pattern of conventionalized marguerites. The collar, short on one side and long on the other, is formed of a shaded fox skin which reflects the silver tones of the tissue with which the wrap is lined.

Formal Gowns

With all the Eastern splendor and ornate embellishment of his evening wraps Prince d'Arbeloff is equally happy in his gowns for formal afternoon and evening. In these he expresses a preference for pastel shades, for metallic brocades, satins, velvet and chiffon, or marquisette, which he often substitutes for chiffon because it is more durable. The dress models are as simple as the wraps are lavish, with supple lines and graceful drapery. In all of these the skirt is several inches longer than those of last year, and the low dip at the back is abandoned in favor of a hem line that is dropped irregularly in points and undulating lines all around. Black illuminated with diamants is the favorite of this artist who has created some evening gowns of dignity and distinction in black satin with plastron, outlining bands and motifs of passementerie of rhinestones, often combined with pearls. A model in black marquisette is embroidered with these stones in a design which outlines a bolero at one side and curves downward in long lines over the draped skirt, each line ending in a large arrowhead—three in front and two in back.

In all of these gowns of striking contrasts, the embroidery is done with much delicacy, and the trimming is used with fine restraint. Of the other models, one is made of pale gold satin embroidered in gilt thread and paillettes. Another, of deep blue satin, presenting the fancy for the darker colors for evening, is veiled with fine black net embroidered in burnished blue paillettes sewn on in radiating lines from top to bottom. A dance frock of white tulle is sketched all over with silver thread in an orchid pattern, over pale orchid taffeta, and the draped skirt caught at one side where it is fastened with a spray of the flowers.

Mercerized Thread in Home Sewing

AT A recent presentation of lovely Paris frocks, somebody discovered that, without exception, the seams had been hidden with mercerized thread. For all those tiny stitches that Paris dressmakers put into every kind of a frock—silk, cotton, velvet or wool—only mercerized thread had been used. Why? Because those experts, with their genius for discovering clever little needle secrets, have found that thread must do much more than hold fast the smart, flattering lines of a frock. It must actually hide itself. And they have learned through experience that no thread is so self-concealing as that which has been mercerized.

Recently there has been put on the market in the United States a vastly improved version of the mercerized thread being used by the Paris couturiers. It has all the soft luster of the French thread. It will hide the stitches just as cleverly in all the fashionable new crêpes, taffetas, chiffons, velvets and tweeds. It is easy to sew with, too, for there is no arching into snarls and knotting. On account of the satiny finish, tensions are always even in machine sewing and the bobbins feed smoothly, so the machine stitching is beautiful.

But its chief advantage lies in its being boilfast. The thread can never run and stain the material, nor can it fade to a paleness that no longer matches the color of the fabric. This boilfast mercerized thread comes in over a hundred shades—all the smart brown and beige shades; all the warm tones of the new Paris; all the new blues, greens and yellows.

Embroidering With Mercerized Floss

It also comes in skeins of six strands, for embroidery purposes, but one of its most recent uses is as a remarkably effective trimming for little girls' frocks and women's aprons and house dresses. Used to outline the edges of collars and cuffs, the tops of pockets, sometimes the hem of the dress, and even for machine smocking, it gives quite an elaborate appearance at the expense of very little time.

The embroidery floss is wound on the machine bobbin, the six strands all together as one thick thread. Use on the spool, cotton thread of a contrasting color, fine thread or heavy, as desired; different sizes will give different effects to the finished work. Draw the under thread to the top of the machine ready for work, then, with a slightly loose tension, sew as usual on a sample to see which length of stitch and which tension will give the best effect on the material it is to trim.

The trimming lies on the under side of the cloth and consists of tiny uniform puffs of the embroidery cotton, marked off in regular spaces by the contrasting upper thread. On the cotton prints so popular this season for children's garments one can use thread and floss of contrasting color to match shades in the design; red floss with black above; green with black; green floss with orange on the spool, and so on.

Marking With Needle Holes

As the trimming, to be most effective, must be placed at even distances from the edge, it is a good idea at first to mark the line from the right side of the garment by machine stitching with no thread in either bobbin or needle. Now put these into the machine, turn the work to the wrong side and follow the line of needle holes there. After a little practice one can stitch the trimming without such a guide.

Another trimming that looks well from the right side is merely a line of machine stitching with a heavy thread on the bobbin and a light thread of contrasting color on the spool. In both cases, the work goes very fast and enables one to make a number of children's frocks from one pattern without their seeming at all alike.

Gingham Shoes

Because of the fashionable importance of gingham the coming season, shoe manufacturers are showing gingham patterned footwear in checks and stripes, featuring the colorings must in vogue for this popular cotton fabric. These novel shoes it is expected will be in great demand to complete the smart gingham ensemble. Red and parchment, blue and tan, gray and black are popular combinations in checks, the manufacturers taking pride in the exact duplicating of certain staple gingham patterns.

"Near white" is the name given a soft creamy shade; this is highly favored and is in demand. It is much more flattering than the blue white.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

The Artist in Public Affairs

Solon and Crœsus, by Alfred Zimmern. Oxford University Press. 7s. 6d. net.

PROFESSOR ZIMMERN is the perfect type of the scholar in public affairs, and there is no question that he is a better servant of the nations—in his capacity as director of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation—and a better citizen of the world, for being a Greek scholar. In the lives of the Greeks, citizenship became an art, almost a religion; and for the sociologist there is, as Professor Zimmern says, no greater inspiration, except the Bible, than the Greek writers. In the essays, "History as an Art" and "The Study of Greek History," which would have opened the present volume more effectively than the "Solon and Crœsus," he goes more deeply into the reasons which lead ordinary men who are not sociologists to the reading of the Greeks.

At the heart of these reasons is the fact that the Greeks were artists. They were astonishingly simple and detached. We do not go to them for knowledge, for we know now much more than they knew. What we want from them most today, in Professor Zimmern's words, is "their sense of the responsibilities of thought." Today we may deplore with him the increasing difficulties of the disinterested scholar and artist, and look suspiciously on the specialization and professionalism which have been forced upon us by the speed of life since the industrial revolution, by the enormous growth of knowledge and democracy's Gargantuan appetite for it. There can be few who do not find the human drama riotously confused. The "cries off" of the old stage directions have come "on"; and the chief personages, the great men, are less audible and less effective in the uproar. At no time, therefore, could we need more the artist, the man with the Greek ability to "see life whole," the mental descendant of Socrates, who did not cease to ask questions, to arise and impose some order upon the chaos.

History as an Art

Professor Zimmern sees little value and much danger in treating history as anything but an art. He takes the view of Herodotus that it is good to tell the story of the deeds of great men. It is the artist who tells the story; he exhibits; he does not primarily teach or warn. "Judgments," Mr. Zimmern reminds us, "do not happen." And his conclusion is important, for it contains a vindication of the artist—a being always more than a little suspect in the Anglo-Saxon communities which gave us the Industrial Revolution. He says:

"Here we come back by a circuitous route to the preachers and moralists. The object of historians, or the object of all artists is—if they think it out—to improve the conditions of human life. But it is not their immediate object. Their immediate object is to see faithfully and render truthfully whatsoever, in the present or the past, calls out the exercise of their best powers."

But on every hand we hear of a deepening cleavage between the thinkers and the practical men. A French writer has recently gone so far as to describe the state as one of veiled hostility. Professor Zimmern discusses the condition in abstract and partly allegorical language in the essay "Solon and Crœsus." For him it is the conflict between the material and the spiritual. He holds that in the reversal of the rôle of Solon, the wise thinker, and Crœsus, the man of wealth, is epitomized the central problem of the twentieth century. There is no lack of evidence to show that the modern Crœsus is convinced the ability to pay the piper is sufficient justification for calling the tune. The newspaper and the university are two departments in which intellectual integrity have been endangered and, in certain instances, destroyed by this mammon. "To give the world what it needs is the task of its finest spirits in every age. To give the public what it wants is the preoccupation of Crœsus."

Raises Many Questions

The argument is persuasively written and few would deny the truth of it. But, carried on in abstract terms, it raises a hundred concrete questions which branch and scatter into a score of generalizations and render strict discussion impossible. Solon as an allegorical figure is pure and remote; translated in Messrs. A, B and C, he becomes debatable. And this leads us to a point on which we should have liked to hear Professor Zimmern's opinion. In western Europe and America we find that Solon on the whole has a fundamental antagonism to the Industrial Revolution, the Machine Age, or whatever it should be called. We can think of few artists—H. G. Wells is the outstanding one—who have accepted "the spirit of the age." The new forms which materialism put on at the opening of the nineteenth century, and which have hardly grown more attractive since, have staggered the thinker. In his heart he feels it is an awful nightmare, an ugly and fatal mistake. He may be right, though it is probable that he is only half right; but it is necessary to point out this curious state of self-imposed mental isolation in addition to the isolation which Professor Zimmern so brilliantly discusses.

Professor Zimmern gives such actuality to these themes that we are in danger of overlooking the essays in which his Greek scholarship is more strongly in evidence. Of particular interest are the essays on slavery in the City State. As a good internationalist Professor Zimmern is as well rooted in economics as he is in the Greeks. He is not under the romantic delusion that the Greeks walked happily about the world uttering wisdom and living on air. Hearing such wisdom, it is quite fitting that he should search their pockets! As an opponent of the evolutionary school of historians — to stick a label on those who would bend the course of history to an arbitrary plan of "progress"—he isolates the period, as an artist, and examines it as a shrewd economist. He shows with ingenuity that the blanket term "slavery" will not do and makes an important distinction between the mere chattel and the apprentice who might ultimately buy his freedom.

"Greek society was not a slave society; but it contained a sediment of slaves to perform its most degrading tasks, while the main body of its so-called slaves consisted of apprentices haled in from outside to assist, together and almost on equal terms with their masters, in creating the material basis of a civilization in which they were to benefit hereafter."

There is another valuable essay, "Suggestions Towards a Political Economy of the Greek State," continuing his economic investigations; and the whole volume is one of the most stimulating that has come into our hands for a long time, and not half as forbidding as its title hints.

V. S. P.

HENRY FORD

Frontispiece of the Manufacturer's Latest Book, "My Philosophy of Industry" (Coward-McCann).

Barnard Letters

Barnard Letters: 1778 to 1824, edited by Anthony Powell. London: Duckworth. 21s. net.

MR. ANTHONY POWELL has had access to a collection of papers which, though they contain no outstanding treasure-trove, are interesting as being very characteristically English of their period. The Barnards were an Anglo-Irish family without hereditary titles, but sufficiently close to the upper reaches of "society" to ally themselves with the peerage and the baronetage, and to supply the state, in an age when place depended on privilege, with a succession of useful servants, civil, military and ecclesiastic. The three outstanding figures in the correspondence which Mr. Powell has edited—and edited very well, but for a few obvious slips in transcription—are a soldier who became a general, a parson who became a bishop, and the wife (who was both a peer's daughter and a poet) of a colonial official.

The soldier, Andrew, eventually Sir Andrew Barnard, was, as Browning would have put it, a person of importance in his day. His years of service fell in stirring times, and he saw fighting in the West Indies and in Holland, in Sicily and Spain, and at Waterloo. After that famous victory he was appointed commandant of the British division in occupied Paris, a delicate position which he appears to have filled with the necessary tact. His letters, and those addressed to him, reflect the conditions of a soldier's life during the Napoleonic period, and they also show that he had interests outside his profession. He was, for instance, a keen musician, who in the heat of the Peninsular campaign could find time to procure the latest Spanish dances for his sister in Ireland. He was one of the first promoters of the Royal College of Music.

Notably contrasted with Sir Andrew, in the habits of his days, was his cousin, Thomas Barnard, Bishop of Limerick. While Andrew ranged the globe, Thomas stayed in his see, placid and philosophic, though rebellion raged in Ireland and the French threatened invasion. He figures in Goldsmith's "Retaliation" as one

> Who mix'd reason with pleasure, and wisdom with mirth,

and that is precisely the impression one gets of him from his letters, which in the romantic and strenuous opening years of the nineteenth century breathe the calm temper of the eighteenth.

But a livelier letter-writer than either the General or the Bishop was Lady Anne Barnard, who wrote that famous song, "Auld Robin Gray." The charm with which she exercised the "gentlest art" was revealed a few years ago when some of her letters from the Cape were published. Mr. Powell has brought to light a new batch which are the equal of those in their sweet humor.

Friendly Frankness

America of Today, by J. A. Spender. London: E. Benn. 12s. 6d. net.

MR. SPENDER says his book is nothing more than a record of impressions at a particular moment and from a particular angle; but it is a good deal more than that. His impressions are there, it is true, but accompanying them are many weighty observations regarding some of the major problems confronting the United States; presented, too, in a way that is calculated to resolve the questionings of the reader into a sympathetic and unbiased understanding. Incidentally the book contains a most interesting and appreciative narrative of much that the author saw during his tour in the spring of 1928 as "Senior Walter Hines Page Memorial Fellow."

Mr. Spender had visited America before, but this time he had a definite mission under the auspices of the English-Speaking Union, a mission which brought him into contact with leading men in every walk of life, and thus he pursues his way across the continent and back again, observing, questioning and weighing, as is his wont, every matter that arrests his attention.

It is the manner of Mr. Spender as a one-time editor of a daily newspaper to "speak his mind," but whereas this expression may sometimes imply ill-tempered and mordant criticism, in his case it is just the opposite. He looks with kindly interest, backed by a wide experience, on his fellow men, and such comparisons as there are between the United States and England are not invidious, for he can argue the case with a clear perception of the other fellow's point of view. He metes out impartially praise where he sees occasion to praise and blame where he sees a reason for it, but from the first you feel the friendship pervading his thought of America and Americans, of whom in the opening chapter he writes that they are "the best mannered people in the world."

The first 70 pages of the book are mostly descriptive writing, vivid and entertaining. This pleasant rambling prelude leads one easily up to the more serious part of the book, in which Mr. Spender tackles such problems as "Law and Disorder," "Religion and the Churches," "Prohibition," "The Racial Question," "American Journalism," etc. A third section is given over to British-American relations, and discusses such delicate questions as past history, the debts and freedom of the seas. Mr. Spender is not for wiping out the past and letting bygones be bygones. He sees a kind of special quality in British-American relationship which he does not find in America's relations with other powers, but that is not to say that it is always rose colored—far from it. Still he would not have it changed by any unnatural or forced process.

"British and Americans may resolve to cut clear of their entangled past and start again on the basis of formal and polite acquaintanceship, but history and memory will not be denied, or the susceptibilities of either be quenched in the formalities of a correct diplomacy. Their relationship remains a thing apart from the normal dealings of foreign powers; and it needs careful steering on both sides to reap its advantages and avoid its dangers."

He sees no particular reason to regret that the United States did not join the League of Nations at the end of the war, and thinks that gratitude is due for the American legacy without resentment for the refusal of the American people to take it up on their own account. The unsolved debt problem he regards as one of the principal obstacles to an abiding policy of reconciliation and therefore to the outlawry of war; and in the long run "it can only be solved with American co-operation."

He finds himself baffled by a certain contradiction in the national makeup which prevents him from getting a consistent picture of the whole. For instance: "A breathless futurism in industry goes with a stubborn reluctance to change in politics; the utmost economy in production with an amazing prodigality in consumption." He regards these things as not so much an American peculiarity as the characteristic of a still unsettled and developing country, and he finds as the result of his visit that he has become aware of "something stirring which may in the end make the United States not an isolated country shrinking from entanglements, but a World Power, acknowledging its duties as a leader among nations."

Altogether this is a thought-provoking book, and one that is calculated to accomplish its purpose—namely, a better understanding of America by all English-speaking readers, both British and American.

J. S. B.

By Trader Horn's Sponsor

Mantis, by Ethelreda Lewis. New York: Simon & Schuster. $2.50.

JUST as surely as Ethelreda Lewis introduced Trader Horn to the reading world, so Trader Horn has introduced Mrs. Lewis to American readers, for if they had not become so curious about the sponsor of Alfred Aloysius, they would not be so ready for the first of her novels to be presented by an American publisher. England has known Mrs. Lewis as a novelist for some time, but "Mantis" marks her début in America.

Were it not for the publicity derived from the Trader Horn connection, we doubt if "Mantis" would make a great stir. It is a book that would drop gently into the general flood, would be picked up and enjoyed by a few, and after a while would get a gradually growing audience—if something else did not come along to distract the public attention. There is enough in "Mantis" to hit many tastes, although it is not done with either the superlative finish or the clever assurance that make a book talked about. Books without nearly so much in them might achieve that, and be forgotten. "Mantis" is the kind of book that one keeps on lending for four or five years, with confidence though without ecstasy.

It is a little hard to classify Mrs. Lewis's novel. One may readily enough label it a story of South Africa, but not a realistic novel like those of Sarah Gertrude Millin. Or one may call it an adventure story, for it has in it a hunt for hidden treasure, which anyone will admit is the enduring core of adventure. Or one may call it a whimsical novel in the best Barrie tradition, for Mrs. Lewis has a whole gallery of whimsical persons and properties, such as an impractical, "deam-me" kind of professor, a philosophical orange-grower, a quaint little Irish heroine with pointy eyebrows, a rapacious and obese trader with inexplicable kindly caprices, a mysterious lost race in the recesses of a mountain, and strangest of all a veritable pipe of Pan blown upon by Miss Jane Taighlir, the elflike heroine.

Whether one labels it, then, a novel of local color, or of adventure, of whimsy, it is one written after the English tradition, with time for the leisurely establishment of character and scene. Mrs. Lewis spares no pains to trace the origin of her people, going back to their childhood, in Belfast, or Dublin, or Sussex. Thus she provides contrast for her motif, the mantis. The mantis, we learn, is an insect known to Africa and regarded with superstitious awe by some of the natives. Its particular interest to the entomologist lies in its curious shape and its great facility at protective coloration. Domiciled on a flowering shrub, it can hardly be distinguished from the flowers.

The mantis tempted James Gilfillan to leave the ministry and become an entomologist. The search for the mantis brought Professor Gilfillan and his artist colleague, little Jane Taighlir, into some mountains on the borders of Swaziland, where they ran into good Danie Hugo from the Transvaal, and Antony Mark Woodland, late of Sussex and Oxford, later of a highly advertised but feebly flickering citrus farm. All of them together, lured on by the mantis, met adventure danger, romance, wealth and happiness. Mrs. Lewis is sufficiently of the old school to like everything nicely wound up at the end; and in that innocent desire she is by no means alone.

We have no intention of being supercilious about her work. There is no reason to be so. She does what she sets out to do. She uses material that is quite out of the ordinary and she depicts characters that in spite of their whimsicality are very much alive. Her best gift, however, is in writing about these characters and the strange scenes through which they move with a clear, cool good humor, that sounds as genuine as it is refreshing.

A Managing Mother

Her Son, by Margaret Fuller. New York: William Morrow. $2.50.

A YEAR and a half ago Margaret Fuller, until then unknown, attracted favorable attention with a novel called "Alma," which was in reality a character study of a single figure, a Danish maidservant Miss Fuller's work was distinguished by an individual quality over and beyond its simplicity and dignity. Now she has gone on with a somewhat more ambitious novel and one that shows her ability to preserve her individuality, if not her entire simplicity, in spite of success.

When we read that the sub-title of "Her Son" is "A Chronicle of Youth," we may say at once, "Another book of reminiscences about the author's childhood. There is nothing new in that." Very true. There is nothing new in literature except the individuality that an author manages to contribute to his work. Miss Fuller's individual way seems to be worth considering.

In the first place, this chronicle of youth is different because it is really the chronicle of a mother of a youth. In the second place, Miss Fuller presents it all without comment. The Wolcotts and the Wolseys and the Deanes did so and so. They seem well known to the writer, they must have been her own kin. She may approve of some of them, and disapprove of others; she may be fiercely loyal to these New England men and women and the houses, streets and towns that they lived in. She is sometimes garrulous about them, as one is likely to be about family history, but she never openly takes sides. She merely reports.

So she has set down on paper the life and aims of Laura Wolcott. Laura's aim was single and her life undivided. Her one determination was that everything she had should be the best of its kind. When she was a girl her aim took the form of an insistence upon the freshest, smartest clothes that a cooper's daughter in a New England town could afford. When she married it meant choosing the suitor of the best birth and breeding. When she had a son it meant deliberately making him a great man. "Perseverance and Fidelity lead to Honor and Success," said Laura's class motto, and through adherence to these austere virtues she achieved her aim.

We see Laura growing up, a handsome, competent girl. We see her marry one of the Wolcotts, aristocratic, gentle, impractical. We see her build a house and pay for it, dress her children well, and teach her boy to stand on his own feet. Laura brought her son Stephen up to obey her instantly, to be prompt in thought and action, to look out for himself, never to cry, never to be soft. He was to settle his problems for himself, but if she gave advice, it was to be followed to the letter. Never sparing the rod, she trained him 'to be taut and true as a tree tied to a post."

Stephen repaid her teaching; that is, he made her the mother of a President, as we learn in the first two pages of the book. The rest of it tells about his origin and upbringing. Laura's sister-in-law, Rebata, cuddled her children, played with them and read stories to them. We don't know how they turned out—certainly they did not become Presidents—and Miss Fuller makes no comment. But the image of Rebata is gracious and lovely, in contrast to the rigorous Laura. Perhaps after all the author likes Rebata better.

Certainly the best chapter in the book records a brief release from Laura's Spartan discipline, when young Stephen went fishing with his Uncle Ebenezer. The love of beauty, the appreciation of half-intangible things far removed from Laura's ken, the yearnings for scenes remembered from childhood and dear, these components of that delightful interlude show Miss Fuller herself to be no Laura Wolcott.

The Lyric South

A Review by ARCHIBALD HENDERSON

The Lyric South: An Anthology of Recent Poetry From the South, edited by Addison Hibbard. New York: Macmillan. $2.25.

FOR a decade and more the poetic evangel has been active in the American South. Forces have suddenly been unleashed and new voices have been heard above the din of the loom and the clatter of roadbuilding. Poetry societies sprang up over night; prizes for the best poem began to be awarded, and strong emotions were aroused over the election of state laureates! Unwilling to accept all this poetic gossip on faith, Addison Hibbard, professor of English and dean of the College of Liberal Arts of the University of North Carolina, resolved to take stock and make an intelligent inventory. The happy result is the present anthology.

Professor Hibbard, not native to the South, is free from the bias and prepossession which in the past have so often furnished the sleaziest of substitutes for criticism. During recent years, through his widely syndicated column of chat on literature in the South, "The Literary Lantern," Professor Hibbard has familiarized himself as well as the newspaper-reading public with what is afoot in poetry in the South today. If this anthology at first sight appears disappointing, perhaps it is due to the somewhat narrow range which Professor Hibbard's selections exhibit. The editor, be it noted, steers carefully clear of the suspicion that he is making an anthology of "Southern" verse—praise be! He includes verse emanating from the region termed the South regardless of the nativity of the versifier. Moreover, he cheerfully pays the penalty for a sheerly regional classification, eliminating native Southern versifiers of some repute who are now living and working elsewhere.

The result of the former scheme of inclusion is that we have in this volume verse by natives fo Pittsburgh, Inland (Ia.), Fulton (Mo.), Philadelphia, New York City; of the latter scheme of elimination is that we miss the names, for example, of Conrad Aiken, John Gould Fletcher and Clement Wood; as well as a number of Negroes who have produced creditable verse, notably Countee Cullen, Langston Hughes, James Weldon Johnson. Perhaps the heavest penalty paid is the result of the decision to include the verse of no writer who has not had published at least one volume of verse. Thus a poet is an author of a published volume of poems, rather than one endowed with the gift of song who is indifferent to book publication. Moreover, the editor has had to choose his particular favorites from a large group, say, three times the number. In consequence, it must be acknowledged that this anthology is one of deliberate and rather narrow restriction. Professor Hibbard is quite unconcerned over making a good showing for the South. Indeed, this is as it should be.

As the title indicates, the note of the collection is essentially lyric. So far as I can see, these verses might have been written just as well 50 or even 100 years ago. They live in the imaginative world and deal with the ageless topics of Beauty, Love, Nature. No deep social pang is voiced; the mystery of the inanimate is never sensed; there is little hint of a twentieth century. Talent, dexterity, fine feeling and expert technique are found here in abundance; but there is no outstanding voice of authentic power, no dominant poetic personality.

The verse of William Alexander Percy and Lizette Woodworth Reese would dignify any anthology; and the polished technique of Cale Young Rice is its own password. Victor Starbuck's "The Pine against the Blue," Josephine Pinckney's slightly shopworn irony, "The Misses Poor Drive to Church," Roselle Mercier Montgomery's vividly expressive "Savannah River," the reverential tenderness of John Richard Moreland in "Faith," the beauty and passion of Cale Young Rice's "Brother Gian," John Crowe Ransom's biting, "The Equilibrists," Donald Davidson's wondering confession of "An Outlawed Piper" and John McClure's sensitive "Apology" impart genuine distinction to this anthology. Its purest note is sounded in William Alexander Percy's "Overtones":—

> I heard a bird at break of day
> Sing from the autumn trees
> A song so mystical and calm,
> So full of certainties,
> No man, I think, could listen long
> Except upon his knees.
> Yet this was but a simple bird
> Alone, among dead trees.

Across the Gobi Desert

The Desert Road to Turkestan, by Owen Lattimore. London: Methuen. 21s. net. Boston: Little, Brown. $4.

IT IS given only to the comparatively few with a real "urge" for adventure to be able to divest themselves of their civilization and launch out into the "blue" as Owen Lattimore did at the height of the troubles in China in 1926. Mr. Lattimore traveled along the Winding Road—a route hitherto for the most part unknown to the West—across the great Gobi desert to Chinese Turkestan. He was fired, he tells us, with a desire "to go somewhere a long way off, to countries where men do things as they were done uncounted years ago, because their fathers did things in that way."

Well, if that is Mr. Lattimore's idea of bliss, he certainly got it. For 137 days he lived like the Chinese themselves as a member of a camel caravan, plodding along for 1587 miles, at about two miles an hour, on the back of a camel. Sometimes he read Homer, but more often listened to and participated in the talk of the camel "pullers" and merchants—strange primitive men with elemental ways and curious traditions.

With much to praise in Mr. Lattimore's book, there is something to cavil at, also. Why, for instance, does he go out of his way to suggest to "sportsmen" that there is a fine shooting ground stocked with harmless roebuck and Mongolian wild sheep which "could be reached in a week" from railhead? Again, it is surprising to find Mr. Lattimore speak constantly of "Mohammedans" instead of Moslems. If only his "very good friend, the Eldest Son of the House of Chou" had spoken English, he could have told him that there are few appellations more distasteful to the orthodox follower of Islam. It is also difficult not to feel some disappointment that in spite of endless provocation, Mr. Lattimore did not temper Chinese justice with a grain of Western mercy in the treatment meted out at his journey's end to the "long-faced, black-hearted camel man" whose camels had borne him and his goods for so many arduous leagues.

But when all is said and done, Mr. Lattimore's achievement stands out as one of the most remarkable of recent years. May it not be long before we hear from him again as to his further travels in other little-known regions in the heart of Asia.

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Houses Set Up on High

FOR very joy of houses set up in high places, houses that are to us like beacon fires eternally warm and welcoming, let us sing first in praise of low ones! We have known them from of old, the withdrawn deeply thatched houses that have taken us in to love and light at shut of day. They have stood in quiet places, at the ends of roads that fell steeply toward the valley, half-revealed by the young leafing of April, half hidden under summer trees.

There are half-timbered cottages tucked in beside the Severn's banks, where summer long the moondaisies lean over to their own reflection in the clear water. There are tiny whitewashed houses across the buttercup field where little blue curtains flap excitedly at minute casements, as if anxious to make the most of even the idlest breeze. There are the wattle and dab cottages of the Berkshire villages, where mellow lamplight streams through the low doorway, over the scented border of lavender and stocks and pansies, to the small blue gate that swings so easily open. And far away against the great swelling line of the Downs a toy train puffs and whistles.

But it is for joy of high places that the heart leaps! Where the first star leans against the brow of the hill, there we have vowed to set up our house—save that there are so many stars, so many hills clear-cut against the dawn and sunset sky! We have followed the road up and up into the measureless green spaces of the downs; we have stood on wind-raked heights and gazed away and away over rolling line on line, peak beyond far peak, and "Here!" we have said, "There!" we have cried, "we will build us a house, a house set up on high!"

So we go building, golden day on day, building in the high and splendid places of the heart. And because our house is builded without hands we may set up the roof first, if we will, stretched out in love and hope under the eyes of heaven. Walls built up of song have we, and open laughing windows where all the birds of all the skies may wake us up at morning. And hour by hour we lay down and strengthen foundations of tenderness and trust, great rocks of stern resolve, we heap pile on pile of little patiences, and of small merriments mined out of deep places. And we have sung as we worked the song that never grows old, "Except the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it: except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain!"

While we thus build, because we thus build, there are houses under the stars, built strongly against all the winds that blow, houses against the hill crest where the great rains beat and cry, where early and declining suns look in at the open windows.

How we have loved the uphill road! Work done in the town below, how we have left the clamor and heat, climbing slowly but surely above the "strife of tongues." Up and still up we go, while the valley grows purple and far. Under the golden sky the beeches, stretched up on satiny trunks, hold up their arms. Beyond the woods the steep road comes out on the open downs, where skylarks, upflung from the short grass, climb the great vault of heaven on a rising song. Gulls are here, wheeling with thin cries under the flying clouds, following the plow along some windy furrow. Then, standing with one foot on the road, as it were, waiting our coming, welcoming, warm and strong, the house to which we have journeyed!

What do they stand for, what do they offer us, these houses set up on high? Surely, security, before all else! Blow the wind never so roughly, howl the storm and swell the tempest, the house we love does but settle the more firmly on its foundations, foursquare to all the winds of heaven. The gray walls but grow more gray under the driving rain. Out of the night after the journey is over, we come home to security, to walls as dear as arms, and a roof smiling over all. And because of that sense of security, of safety, peace drops down upon us as a garment. The fret is vanished, "and where is the fury of the oppressor?" Warmth in winter time is ours, with curtains drawn and logs blazing; the cool breath of high places in the heat. Because of the house we have loved the Celestial City grows wonderfully near and dear!

Morning comes first to the high places, evening lingers latest. Starshine and moonrise, untroubled of haste, spread over the twisted chimneys. Wheat is golden on the heights, berries glow more redly, the earliest unfolding of the hedgerow is heralded by the fugitive cuckoo from the coppice below.

There is the gray stone house in the Cotswolds where tall hollyhocks look over the high wall! There is the little cottage at Hilcot, sitting close under the edge of the pine wood, with a rambling stream making a curve before it where two cranes print the sandy bed at sunup! There is the Manor House solid and square, at Guiting, with deep-set windows and stone passages that echo the year round! Its acres are under corn, and wheat and barley harvest surges, a sea of gold, up to the very door! There is this little house, standing one-sidedly on the hill edge, a row of Lombardy poplars, stars entangled in their branches, across the road. There is The Hope, green-lawned, beech-hedged, where the wind makes a pleasant sound, dropped down at the corner of a village high on the Cirencester road!

And not only when we may walk in those windy gardens, look from those wide windows on miles of rolling country, are the houses set up on high a refuge and an inspiration. On crowded days, in the burden and press of the city, in office and schoolroom and market, they stand for us like bulwarks. Little irritations drop away. The hills remain. The larks climb the blue abyss. The great winds blow. And within our own hearts we may enter when we will the fastnesses of houses set up on high.

D. T.

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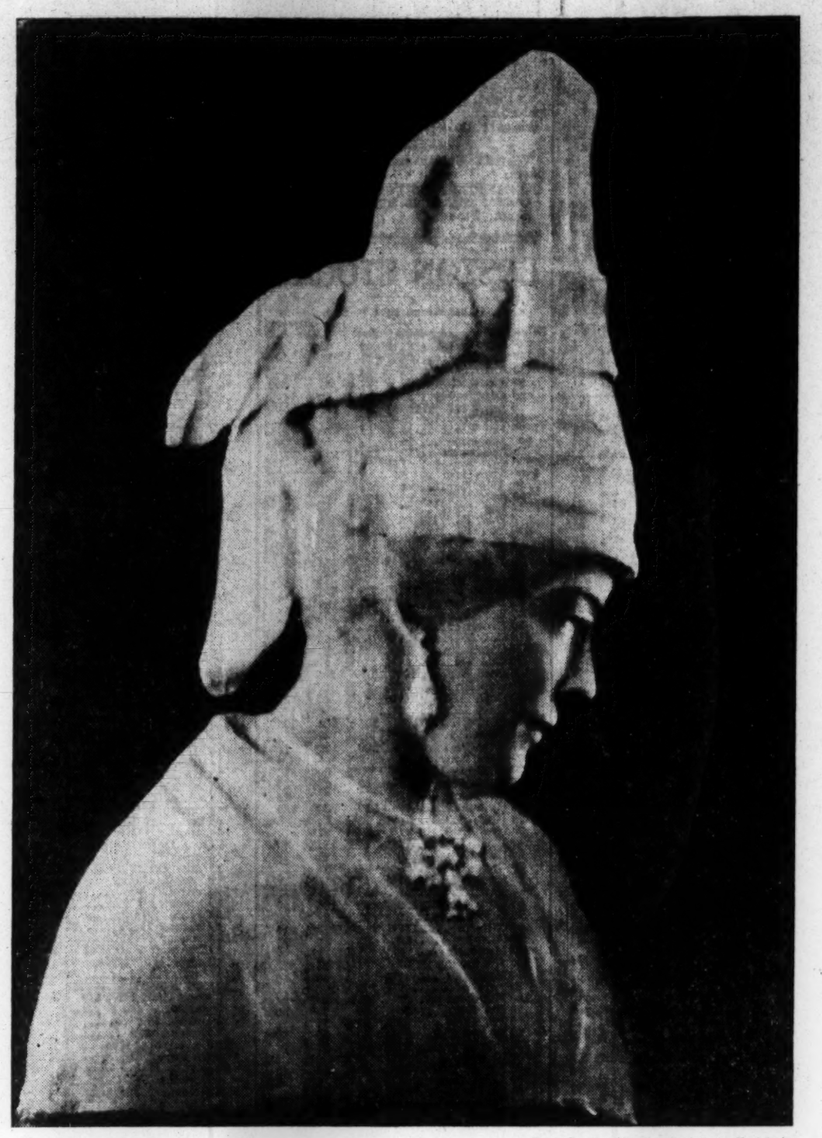

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La Normande. From a Terra-Cotta Plaque by Mme. Ernesta Robert-Mérignac.

"How the Mountains Talk"

Translation by ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

A vivid picture of South America's magnificent mountain scenery has been drawn by a prominent Argentine writer, Leopoldo Lugones, in a poem entitled "How the Mountains Talk." It deals with the time when General San Martin and his band of liberators rode through the mountains, during the struggle to throw off the Spanish yoke. The lines may be thus rendered into English:

One day to Tupungato came a sound
from far away,
Of waves or of battalions, rolling upwards to the height.
It rose from out the forests deep
upon the swelling slopes
To mighty Tupungato, mountain of
craters white,

Who from his veins pours waterfalls,
whose peak is like a lance
Submerged in dawnlight when the
sun, with eye of blazing gold,
Looks from that giant balcony of
heaven to explore
The moveless host of granite rocks,
far stretching, manifold.

And Tupungato, tower of all the
winds, the home of storms,
White like a pillow vast whereon the
age-long dreams repose
Of countless generations—he lifted
up his voice,
And all the world around him heard;
the sea, which darkly flows,

The forests where on stormy nights
the wind wakes music deep,
The green plains, wrinkled over with
cattle where they spread.
In his great voice, unwonted for a
thousand years to speak,
He called to Chimborazo: "Be on the
watch!" he said.

Chimborazo, the poet goes on to say, was asleep. Formerly an object of superstitious veneration to the Indians, "the pride of the vanquished religions," he now stood,

mute, motionless, a pillar
of the sky,
Above a waste of ruins lifting a
silent brow.

He let a hundred winters make white
his shoulders broad,
And in his beard the condors nest,
and rear their fledglings there.
In vain the stormy hurricane plucked
with its wild, fierce hand
At the enormous cataract of his
white-flowing hair.

The roots of oak-trees pierced his
sides; the sunsets and the
dawns
Spread o'er his grim and savage pride
their colors delicate.
That summit in the distance was
terrible to see!
When a cloud nimbus veiled his rest,
he seemed to meditate.

Perhaps the clouds that floated
around him were his thoughts.
The tempests talked to him, the
winds hurled at him insults
deep,
And in her blooming purity the Dawn
upon him smiled.
The giant kept the silence of disdain. He was asleep.

But when he heard the cry that
stirred the mountains far and
near,
He lifted from his eyes their veil of
hoary lashes white;
He looked and saw the glaciers of the
mighty mountain chain
All flushed and shining, gilded with
an ecstasy of light;

The ocean calm, the cloudless day,
just breaking, diamond clear;
The caravans of trees far off, outlined o'er vale and hill;
And yonder, almost at his feet, the
great fire of the sun.
All things were swimming in its
light, and all was hushed and
still.

The frosty summits mingled the outlines of their backs
Like sheep that journey in a flock,
upon a long march led.

Chimborazo said that he heard a sudden tempest approaching through the valleys; it sounded as if the sea were drawing near.

Heavy with sleep, his brow he veiled
among the clouds once more;
But Tupungato reared his head far
upwards, to behold
The cause of that broad galloping
the mountain echoes bore.

Higher it came, all streaked with
flame, that sparkled in the sun.
The mountain on his shoulder huge
lifted the arching sky;
He saw, and spake: "'Tis not the
wind. He fancies that in vain!"
He said to Chimborazo, "'Tis God
who passes by!

"No, it is Freedom! Bronze and steel
have crowned her brow with
stars.
The flashes glitter keen and bright,
far shining in the sun!"
Then Chimborazo raised his voice
above the deep abyss,
And, with a crash of breaking rocks,
replied, "The two are one!"

Kensington Garden Cruising

Early every winter afternoon, a score or more of perambulators, like a fleet of boats, sail forth into Kensington Gardens. In twos and threes they explore the estuaries of winding paths; they navigate the Round Pond; they spread full sail in the reaches of the Broad Walk. The captain is always a child, sometimes a babe rosily asleep under warm covers, sometimes a bonneted girl or round-capped boy radiant with adventure. Sometimes the captain leaves his ship to the pilot while he toddles forth on some secret enterprise of his own, making the astounding discovery of pebbles or twigs such as he has never seen before.

The pilots are the nurses and mothers, or else an elder sister proud of the way she directs the exploring party, steering clear of banks and shoals.

To carry the simile further, thousands of gulls dive, wheel and cry in the gray wintry air. The Serpentine, like an arctic river, spreads its wide floes for the ducks to find a precarious footing. Banks with bare trees look as far distant as a strange continent, and there seem to be islands everywhere with long silent alleys leading to what must surely be mysterious centers of interest. In these days the Dutch Garden is like a harbor, quiet and homelike, promising a warm welcome for the little craft that enters its precincts. Its red walls hold precisely trained branches, hidden under leaves and roses some six months hence.

The pool, which is the heart of the Dutch Garden, lies mute under a frozen film. You wonder if in its depths are treasured the glowing colors of summer flowers; if the pool dreams, undisturbed by wintry cold, of its awakening to spring. The roofs, chimneys and shuttered windows; the long lines of the old Palace, purple at twilight; suggest an unknown town.

The gay little crafts sail round and near the Palace, but their merry captains have no desire to explore its long corridors. Up and down they go, exchanging greetings with each other or dropping anchor for a time in some sheltered cove. At last the shadowy sky shows the gleaming of a copper-colored sun setting in the mist, when suddenly the guardians of the Gardens—or are they Admirals?—shout "All out!" Then, still like a fleet of little boats, the perambulators with their dark gleaming sides, their cargo of bright toys and balloons, set sail for home. Peter Pan is left alone, like a little lighthouse on a green sea; the long alleys are hushed of happy chatterings; the squirrels scamper to their trees. The sparrows, the ducks, the gulls, having feasted royally on crumbs, dream, perhaps, of tomorrow afternoon.

Under a Cottonwood Tree

In the lowlands of the American West where the melted snow water has trickled down from mountain slopes to form rich, moist soil, the giant cottonwood trees have taken root, and in these sunny areas, from Alaska to Mexico, they flourish and attain a wondrous height and girth.

How grateful were the pioneers and early settlers on the plains for the hardly cottonwoods! Few trees were able to make the quick and satisfactory growth attained by this species of poplar. During the summer there was often a period of severe drought when gulches and ditch beds were dry and the cottonwoods alone were able to withstand the trying season. The homesteader planted cottonwoods about his first shack, around his corrals, and along his boundary lines. The friendly trees made an effective windbreak and provided shade for cattle, horses, and sheep.

In these semi-arid lands one may stand on a rocky, wind-swept bluff, gaze far over the plain, and count the various ranches by observing the clumps of cottonwoods, often mere blurs of faint green. Under their spreading arms the unpretentious frame farmhouses nestle serenely and hospitably at the end of long dusty roads.

The trees show a new aspect of beauty with each hour of the day; dewy and freshly verdant under the early morning sun or shaking and tossing under the playful lashing of rain-swept gales, they are equally attractive. At night, under the scintillating rays of moonlight, they present a memorable study in black and silver.

The settler in a cottonwood grove needs no calendar, for the trees mark the changes of season interestingly and with a singular loveliness. When spring winds begin to blow up from the south and bear a hint of warmth and moisture to a snow-bound land, the buds appear on every gray branch and twig of the cottonwood. How quickly comes the first showing of green like a soft cloud, delicate and ethereal, spread over the top! Later the leaves unfurl quickly, seemingly in a single night, when the tree responds to the touch of the warm spring sun and each leaf tries to outdo his neighbor in quivering, bright green vividness.

A cottonwood is a happy tree. There is always a gay fluttering and rustling in the tremulous foliage, and even the shafts of light and sunspots which show between the leaves are constantly stirring and shaking with merriment. Early in the summer the little half-grown pods containing the minute seeds are visible and begin to dangle from the tree like trim clusters of small green grapes. By midsummer the little pods, each having a cottony tuft about the seed, are mature, and the white bits of fluff are tossed like a flurry of snowflakes.

At the approach of autumn yellow leaves begin to appear among the glossy green ones, and these spiral down with the first hard winds of fall. With the touch of frost whole twigs display the same clear yellow tint, and as winter comes on the entire grove kindles. Hardly a yellow leaf remains when winter arrives, but a few russet and brown ones cling to the old tree even after the first snow.

Shakespeare's London

One must remember that Shakespeare's London was not at all like London of today! Only the river was the same. It was spanned by a remarkable structure, London Bridge, lined with tall houses, so that one saw nothing of the water on either side. Shakespeare's London was not large, of only a few hundred thousand inhabitants, closely packed into a small space. The citizen might readily on Sundays, or in pleasant evenings, stroll from his home into open fields. In the city itself the streets were narrow, ill-paved, and crooked, overhung by houses that projected at each story till they nearly met overhead. The man of lower rank must yield the wall to his superior and take whatever downpour the heavens or the windows might bestow. . . .

Dress showed a man's class. One could tell the courtier from afar off. He walked bright as a butterfly. The "sober citizen," in contrast, dressed in browns or grays, especially if Puritanically inclined. The craftsman (like those in Julius Cæsar) carried the "mark of their profession." Shops were small and made up for lack of window display by the loud cries of the apprentices, whom one could identify by their flat caps and their cudgels.

London lay, for the most part, between the Tower to the east and Westminster to the west, keeping close, as a rule, to the river. . . .

Little of old London survives. . . . It is far pleasanter, surrounded by modern comforts, to visit it in imagination.—HERBERT BATES, in "English Literature."

Reviving the Robbia Ware

THE glazed and colored terra-cotta work of Lucia della Robbia and his family has been revived by a French woman, Mme. Ernesta Robert-Mérignac. From the fifteenth to the present century the art has been little practiced. She had studied the making of medals and has many exceptionally fine ones to her credit, exhibiting for the first time in the Salon des Artistes Français of 1901. This trained her hand in fashioning delicate features with a medium of clay. Furthermore, as it is essential with medals and coins that they be as flat as possible, she learned how to give remarkable roundness to the form of a face with the minimum of raised surface.

Mme. Robert-Mérignac stepped into the new field which she opened for herself, namely, of producing portraits in terra-cotta. She commenced a series of "Coiffes de France," or headdresses of the peasant women of the provinces. Each summer, she and her husband would visit a different province, such as Normandy, Anjou, Saintonge. She would select as model a woman whom she considered typical of the district, and then, with all the refinement that she introduced into her medals, she would proceed to make the portrait. First of all, she would work in clay. When fully satisfied, this would be cast in plaster, and from the plaster the final terra-cotta impression, colored and glazed, would be taken. The size of the original has been usually about five or six inches by three or four, and this size is maintained in the finished reproductions, though smaller copies in terra-cotta, and others of the larger size in bronze, have been made.

Examining the series of peasant women with their individual headdresses, one is struck immediately with the sincerity of the modeling. She has not been content with giving simply the exquisite details of lace, ribbon and fold of cap, with a face beneath it. Each face is treated as a portrait, as if it had been turned out by some classical painter of miniatures. Each face has its expression, as characteristic for each province, according to her, as the headdress itself. Her gallery of provincial types is, in fact, of ethnographic value to the nation. There is truly an astonishing amount of sentiment revealed in these charming faces. Each is ivory tinted, and the whole head seated in a rich blue background.

Full-size portraits of prominent individuals have also been made and produced eventually in bronze or in marble. The Mérignacs were notable fencers, and, accustomed to their attitudes in this sport, she would often sketch the men fencing and afterward work out the subject in clay and terra-cotta. Her scenes of fencers are quite remarkable for their sense of action and movement and for their veracity. She has also made numerous landscapes, but it is likely that she has won most popular affection for her studies of provincial types. These last have been executed for her in their final state by both the Paris Mint and the Sèvres Porcelain Factory. Large bas-reliefs in marble of l'Auvergne and la Saintongeaise repose in the Town Hall of Paris and one of la Charentaise was acquired by the Musée des Saintes. The list includes, besides those mentioned, l'Alsacienne, la Boulonnaise, la Bourbonnaise, la Bretonne (de Batz), la Bressane, la Catalane, la Limousine, la Lorraine, l'Olonnaise, la Poitevine and la Vendéenne.

Certain Shops

(1820)

Though we are such lovers of the country, we can admire London in some points of view; and among others, for the entertainment to be derived from its shops. Their variety and brilliancy can hardly fail of attracting the most sluggish attention. . . . We prefer the country a million times over for walking in generally, especially if we have the friends in it that enjoy it as well; but there are seasons when the very streets may vie with it. If you have been solitary, for instance, for a long time, it is pleasant to get among your fellow-creatures again, even to be jostled and elbowed. If you live in town, and the weather is showery, you may get out in the intervals of rain, and find a quickly dried pavement and a set of brilliant shops very pleasant. Nay, we have known days, even in spring, when a street may outdo the finest aspects of the country; but then it is only when the ladies are abroad, and there happens to be a run of agreeable faces that day. For whether it is fancy or not, or whether certain days do not rather bring out certain people, it is a common remark that one morning you shall meet a succession of good looks, and another encounter none but the reverse. We do not merely speak of handsome faces; but of those which are charming, or otherwise, whatever be the cause. We suppose the money-takers are all abroad one day and the heart-takers the other. . . .

An ivory-turner's is pleasant, with its red and white chessmen, and little big-headed Indians on elephants. So is a toy-shop, with its endless delights for children. A coach-maker's is not disagreeable if you can see the painting and pannels. An umbrella-shop only reminds one of a rainy day, unless it is a shop for sticks also, which, as we showed last week, are meritorious articles. The curiosity-shop is sometimes very amusing, with its mandarins, stuffed birds, odd, old carved faces, and a variety of things as indescribable as bits of dreams. The green-grocer carries his recommendation in his epithet. . . . An optician's is not very amusing, unless it has those reflecting glasses in which you see your face run off on each side into attenuated width, or upwards and downwards in the same manner in dreary longitude. A sadler's is good, because it reminds one of horses. . . . A glass-shop is a beautiful spectacle. It reminds one of the splendours of a fairy palace. We like a blacksmith's for the sturdy looks and thumpings of the men, the swarthy colour, the fiery sparkles, and the thunder-breathing throat of the furnace.—From LEIGH HUNT'S Essay, "Of the Sight of Shops."

Understandest Thou?

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN THE eighth chapter of Acts, Luke recounts the brief but fruitful meeting between Philip the evangelist and a eunuch attached to the court of Candace, Queen of Ethiopia. This man of Ethiopia had been in Jerusalem, worshiping, and was now making his way through the desert south of Jerusalem to Gaza, homeward bound. Philip had just been actively preaching Christianity in Samaria, and the word of God had come to him telling him to go down and follow the road from Jerusalem to Gaza. When he did so, he overtook the eunuch, riding in his chariot, earnestly reading aloud.

Directed by God, Philip ran up beside him, and hearing that he was reading a portion of the Messianic prophecy from Isaiah, asked him, "Understandest thou what thou readest?" This eunuch was a man of importance in his own country, for he had charge of all of Candace's treasure. However, with childlike humility he answered at once, "How can I, except some man should guide me?" He evidently recognized in Philip one who was able to guide him, and he invited Philip to ride with him and to explain the Scriptures to him.

It is significant that the eunuch was making a faithful effort to understand the Scripture when Philip was sent to him. He was ready for help. How completely at sea his thought must have been is disclosed by his asking Philip whether Isaiah was speaking of himself or of someone else! Philip could talk with wonderful conviction of this prophecy concerning the Messiah, for he had first-hand knowledge of Christ Jesus, and he had been witnessing in Samaria marvelous proofs of the practicality of Jesus' teaching.

In the middle of the nineteenth century Mary Baker Eddy through her writings began asking the world, with regard to its study of the Bible, "Understandest thou what thou readest?" When she turned to the Bible for healing from the effects of a supposedly fatal accident, she perceived the law of God, or Christian Science, through divine revelation, and her recovery immediately followed. On page 24 of "Retrospection and Introspection," she writes that for twenty years previous to this discovery she "had been trying to trace all physical effects to a mental cause."

God is near to help us understand His laws, as they are revealed through Christian Science. The eunuch's desire for spiritual enlightenment was rewarded in that one of the best-informed Christians of his day was divinely led to come to his assistance. Mrs. Eddy was accorded direct spiritual revelation. From further study and experience she learned that Christian healing and demonstration alone afford proof of spiritual understanding. On page 25 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" she asserts, "Jesus taught the way of Life by demonstration, that we may understand how this divine Principle heals the sick, casts out error, and triumphs over death."

When studying the Bible and Mrs. Eddy's works in our quest for spiritual understanding, we can turn prayerfully to our tender, ever present Father-Mother God for aid. Our prayer for illumination may be answered in numberless ways. As we seek for it, we shall receive spiritual understanding and be divinely guided in a way which will meet our every need.

We may always feel assured of God's presence, power, love, and perfect wisdom; and we must learn to be quiet and to listen for His voice. As the prophet Elijah had to learn to listen in the midst of the turmoil of the rushing wind, the earthquake, and the fire, before he heard the "still small voice" of divine Love, so we may sometimes experience a sense of confusion and of human helplessness before being willing to listen quietly for the voice of God. However, we are not disturbed when we realize that evil is unreal, and that it must disappear in the bliss of heavenly healing. Self-will oftentimes occasions the seeming clamor. As we learn how to put aside false mortal self and the false will of materiality, as we learn more of the beauty of God's good will, we also learn, simply and easily, to hear the calm voice of Truth, which silences mortal unrest.

On page 81 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy writes, "In the desolation of human understanding, divine Love hears and answers the human call for help; and the voice of Truth utters the divine verities of being which deliver mortals out of the depths of ignorance and vice." The real man is at-one with God, and this fact assures us of his perfect spiritual harmony now and forever. This understanding will solve every human problem. Perceiving this sublime metaphysical truth, Jesus said, "All things that the Father hath are mine."

The Aerial World

It is a rare day for the aerial traveler to see the shifting of the scenery of cloudland. Flying on clear days is dull compared with those marvelous days when broken clouds are ever-changing in form and color. Cross-country flights on clear days are delightful owing to the changing panoramas, but even on such days a wayside flock of clouds is welcomed for the variety it introduces. However, on those fitful days when many types of clouds are present at various altitudes, the delights of an hour in cloudland are immeasurable. On such a day the aerial traveler is greeted with a new setting every moment. . . .

Banking stiffly, the airmen head their craft again to the westward to fight the strong westerly wind. They are now at an altitude of about a mile and are entering the region of the tattered cumuli. Up and up they climb and attempt to steer their way between these clouds. How wonderful are these intimate associations! The woolly clouds with wind-blown edges are all around them like icebergs in a dark sea. Some are warmly bright in the sunshine; others are coldly dark in the shadows cast by the clouds above. But all of them hold the same straining attitudes as if they were racing each other. They lean forward as if urging onward by sheer will-power their lagging extremities. Despite their attempts to steer clear of these vaporous bergs, occasionally as the airmen circle back in the constant battle with the strong west wind, they collide with one of them. The collision is noiseless and unfelt, but for a few moments they pass through this lump of fog. The air is "bumpy," for the eddies and battling currents made visible by the clouds buffet the aircraft gently.

As the airmen reach an altitude beyond the crests of these straining racing clouds, they enter an open space, but far above them, floating upon the blue sea, are the beautiful symmetrical patterns of the billowed clouds. This high stratum appears nearly stationary, but this is because of its height or distance. Even still higher, streaks of cirrus clouds are visible between the billows. Toward the west appears the rounded top of the cumulo-nimbus poking its crest above the level of the fleeting cumulus clouds. Bathed in sunlight with the small shadows of the upper clouds flitting over its brilliant vaporous head, it is a beautiful sight. It is difficult to visualize this snow-white crest as a part of that dark cloud which the airmen saw a few minutes ago frowning and shedding rain upon the earth. Here in the varying light it is as snow-white as the clouds surrounding it. By contrast with these upper surfaces, the high clouds are now gray, although from the earth they appeared bright, cheerful, sunlit bits among the darker clouds of the lower levels. . . .

All these things and many more the observing airmen saw in an hour or so on this day of many moods. Through the combination of observation and knowledge, the aerial world becomes a place of ever-widening interest. As they glide downward and come to a safe landing it is difficult for them to believe that they left the earth such a short time ago, for in that brief sojourn aloft, the weather conditions of a cycle of seasons were experienced. Besides these, the beauties, wonders, and interesting phenomena of another world greeted them every moment. As they walk homeward they glance at the opalescent sky and wonder if they will ever exhaust this source which so far has been one of intense and perpetual interest.—From "The Book of the Sky," by M. LUCKIESH.

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Trading was unusually dull, indicating the withdrawal of many traders from the market until after the holiday.

Call money renewed at 6½ per cent and dropped to 6, but a stiffening in rates is looked for in banking circles tomorrow. Time money and commercial paper rates continued firm.

Some uneasiness still was apparent over the possibility of an increase in the New York Federal Reserve rediscount rate tomorrow. Wall Street looks for another large reduction in the weekly statement of brokers' loans.

Texas & Pacific and Western Pacific common and preferred, each of which advanced about 3½ points, led the rally in the railroad group. Atchison, New York Central, Union Pacific, Lehigh Valley, Chicago Great Western preferred, Missouri-Kansas-Texas and Pittsburgh & West Virginia, all sold 2 to 3 points higher.

Concurrent strength of Packard Motors, which ran up nearly 8 points to 137½, and Nash, which climbed more than 3 points, revived reports of a merger of these two companies.

Other automotive issues were quiet. New peak prices for the year were registered by White Eagle Oil, Union Tank Car, Crosley Radio, Vulcan Detinning and Intertype.

Weekly steel trade reviews were again encouraging. Iron Age reports that "fresh advances in steel prices bear testimony to the large volume of business passing through the mills."

The only unfavorable development of the day was the passing of the dividend of California Petroleum.

Wright Aeronautical was again the leader of the high-priced specialties, soaring 13 points. Abraham & Straus and International Silver each climbed 11 points, and International Match preferred, Western Maryland second preferred, American & Foreign Power, Case Threshing, Commercial Solvents and Western Union sold 5 to 10 points higher.

Prices eased off in the early afternoon, but offerings continued light.

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Various specialties rose smartly in the last hour, several to record peaks, despite a marked contraction in the volume of trading. Crosley Radio touched 107. Grand Stores, Interstate Department Stores, Advance Rumely and Louisiana Oil preferred, mounted 5 to 6 points. United States Steel rose more than 3 points in active trading. The closing tone was firm. Total sales approximated 2,800,000 shares.

Foreign exchanges opened firm, with sterling cables quoted slightly higher at $4.85¼.

Trading in the early bond market today continued to fall off, with the volume of sales around yesterday's record low levels for the year. Traders became more wary of the credit situation as the Federal Reserve Board in Washington announced approval of the New York increase in bankers' acceptance buying rates for all Federal Reserve banks. Money was slightly easier.

Many of the bond houses are beginning to abandon their optimistic hopes of last year for a revival of interest in the market the first part of 1929, because of the unsatisfactory nature of the credit situation. Only an early revision downward in time money rates, it is claimed, will bring in buying on a scale to bolster the market.

Rails displayed a firm tone with the filing of applications by the Baltimore & Ohio and Van Sweringen interests for consolidation of eastern roads. Erie refunding 5s improved.

Utilities sold down fractionally, as pressure was exerted against International Telephone convertible 4½s and Utilities Power & Light 5½s. The industrial list was quiet, and price changes in the early dealings were insignificant.

Trading was exceptionally dull in the foreign list, which displayed an irregular tone.

LEHIGH VALLEY'S YEAR

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Left reasonably free from the "unwarranted attentions of the lawmakers," the railroads of the country should enjoy a prosperous year in 1929, Edward E. Loomis, president of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, declared today in his annual report to the stockholders. Despite a heavy falling off in gross revenues, the report showed net income for 1928 of $6,646,507, an increase of $2,380,500 compared with the preceding year.

OMIT SUGAR DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (AP)—Directors of Cuban American Sugar Company of New York today announced the quarterly $1.75 dividend on the preferred stock, due at this time, will be omitted. Uncertainty of outcome of the tariff situation at Washington affecting the Cuban sugar industry, the directors explained, made it necessary to defer for the present declarations of dividends on preferred and common stocks.

CALL MONEY OUTLOOK

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (AP)—Although call money this week got back to 6 and 7 per cent levels after reaching 10 per cent last week-end, Wall Street does not expect any marked ease in call rates in the next 30 days. Demand for funds for commercial purposes usually increases in March. On March 15 tax payments to the Government are due and some Government refinancing is expected.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL INCOME

Preliminary report of Michigan Central Railroad Co. for the year ended Dec. 31, 1928, shows net of $19,389,419 after taxes and charges, equal to $103.48 a share on 187,364 shares, compared with $16,866,857 or $90.02 a share in 1927.

OIL PRODUCTION OFF

Daily average domestic crude oil production decreased 18,650 barrels to 2,674,900 in week ended Feb. 16 according to American Petroleum Institute. Stocks of crude and refined oils, east of Rockies, increased 5,107,000 barrels in January.

CAR LOADINGS INCREASE

Freight loadings totaled 955,478 cars in the week ended Feb. 9, an increase of 8586 cars over the preceding week and 49,001 cars over the 1928 period, according to American Railway Association.

NATIONAL ROCKLAND BANK

R. B. Rugg, vice-president of the National Rockland Bank, has been elected a director of the bank, and the resignation of John Gaston was accepted.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Feb. 20 (AP)—Consols for money today were 55⅝, De Beers 13 and Rand Mines 3⅜. Money was 4¼ per cent; discount rates, short bills and three months 5⅛ per cent.

J. HENRY SCHRODER DIVIDEND

The J. Henry Schroder Banking Corporation, international banking house, announced a 25 per cent stock dividend to be paid out of undivided profits.

HAYES BODY CORP.

Hayes Body Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net profit of $584,529 after charges and federal taxes.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 3 p.m. (Not Closing)

‡Sales	High	Low	Last Feb.20	Last Feb.19
400 Abitibi	48	47⅞	48	48¼
100 Abitibi pf	83	83	83	..
200 Ab & Straus	140½	139	140½	..
5300 Allegheny	30½	29¼	30½	29½
400 Adams Ex	410	400	410	..
9000 Adv-Ru	67¼	64⅛	66¼	61⅛
1400 Adv-Ru pf	69⅞	65½	69⅞	67
1300 Allegheny pf	101¼	101⅛	101¼	..
15400 Ahumada	4⅞	4½	4½	4¼
100 Air Reduc	106	105¼	106	105¼
800 Ajax Rub	9¼	9	9¼	9⅛
1300 Alaska Jun	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1700 Allied Ch	285	281½	285	281¾
200 Allis-Chal	169	169	169	..
100 Adams M	31½	30⅜	30⅜	..
300 Amal Lea	8½	8½	8½	..
1600 Amerada	32	31	32	31⅞
100 Am Ag Ch	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18½
400 Am Ag C pf	63½	63½	63½	63¼
200 Am Bk Note	127⅜	126½	126⅜	128¼
20300 Am Bosch	46⅜	43⅜	45⅜	43¼
300 Am Brake	55	54¼	55	59¼
6600 Am Br Bov	22¼	20½	21⅝	20
580 Am Br B pf	75⅞	74⅞	75	70⅞
40000 Am Can	115¼	113½	114⅝	112⅜
1200 Am Can pf	141½	141⅛	141¼	..
400 Am Car & F	94¾	94	94⅜	94½
1000 Am Chicle	54	53¼	53¼	52¼
200 Am En Til	44	44	44	..
200 Am Ex	299	298	299	..
37400 Am&FPw	136½	131	132	130¼
500 Am&FP 7%	108	107½	107½	108
1100 Am&FP 2 pf	100¼	100⅛	100¼	100⅛
30 Am&FP 6%	95	95	95	..
600 Am Hide pf	33⅛	33⅛	33⅞	33
400 Am Ice	41	40⅝	41	40⅝
100 Am Ice pf	92	92	92	..
1200 Am Int Crp	66⅞	65⅜	66	65⅝
10 Am&NG pf	92¼	92¼	92¼	93
200 Am La Fr	7	7	7	6⅞
100 Am P&L 5%	77	77	77	..
900 Am Loco	108⅝	107	108	107¼
300 Am Metals	73½	73½	73½	73¾
100 Am Met 6%	120¼	120¼	120¾	116
100 Am P&L sta	83	83	83	83
11100 Am P&L	116	111⅝	112¾	111½
100 Am Radiat	188½	188½	188½	189⅜
4600 Am Ry Ex	139¼	134	134	136
100 Am Republic	47	47	47	48
400 Am Ship	5⅛	5	5	5
3100 Am Smelt	114	113⅛	113¾	113
100 Am Smelt pf	136	136	136	..
600 Am Stl Fnd	68¾	67¼	68	67¼
10 Am S Fnd pf	111¼	111¼	111¼	111⅜
300 Am Sugar	82⅝	82⅛	82⅛	82½
100 Am Sug pf	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼
1700 Am Tel&Cab	31½	29⅞	31½	28
1800 Am T&T	210⅜	209½	209¾	209¾
200 Am Type	144	143⅜	143⅜	..
10 Am Type pf	110¼	110½	110¼	..
3600 Am WWrks	86⅛	84⅝	85	85⅛
600 Am Wool	23	23	23	24
400 Am Wool pf	50½	50⅛	50⅛	50½
100 Am Wr pf ct	42	42	42	42
4500 Amherst Cap	57⅞	57⅜	57⅞	56⅞
1400 Am Zinc	41	40	40	39⅜
200 Am Zinc pf	103½	103½	103½	103⅜
24900 Anaconda	133⅛	131¼	133⅛	131½
100 Arch Dan	95½	95½	95½	95⅞
26100 Andes Cop	60¼	59¼	59½	59⅝
200 Armour D pf	92¼	92½	92¼	..
1800 Arm Ill A	15⅝	15¼	15½	15¼
2800 Arm Ill B	8	8	8	8⅛
100 Arm Ill pf	83	83	83	82¾
600 Arnold Cons	31⅞	30¼	31⅞	31½
100 Art Loom pf	99½	99½	99½	99½
100 Art Metals	29½	29½	29½	29½
600 Asso DG	61	60½	60½	61
1300 Atchison	201½	200	201	198½
300 Atchison pf	103½	103½	103½	103½
600 Atl Coast L	181⅜	180	180	183½
600 Atl G&WI	33⅜	33¼	33¼	35
7300 Atl Refin	56¼	55½	56¼	55½
170 Atl Refin pf	116¼	115¾	115¾	116¼
300 Atlas Powd	101½	100¼	101½	101½
200 Austin	7	6⅞	7	7⅛
100 Aust Cred	60	60	60	..
200 Auto Sales	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	22¼
200 Auto Sale pf	37⅞	37½	37⅞	38
400 Auto Strop A	45¼	45⅛	45⅛	45
20 Baldwin pf	117½	117	117	117
10000 Balt & Ohio	124⅞	124	124¼	123¼
100 Bangor &	66	65⅞	66	65¼
10 Bangor pf	109	109	109	..
200 Barnet	22¼	22½	22½	22
5400 Barnsdall A	39¾	39⅝	39½	39¼
2100 Beacon Oil	20⅛	20	20	20¼
1400 Belding H	12⅜	11⅝	11⅝	12¼
100 Bel NR pf	82	82	82	81¾
200 Best & C	86¼	84⅞	86¼	84½
4300 Beth Steel	94⅜	89⅞	94⅜	90⅞
500 Bloom'dale	47	46	47	44½
10 Blum'thl pf	100	100	100	100
100 Booth Fish	8	8	8	7⅝
100 Borden	187	187	187	187¾
10700 Briggs	50½	49¼	50½	49⅝
200 Brit Steel	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	..
400 Brockway	61½	59⅜	61½	60
300 Br Man Tr	78⅜	77	77⅞	77⅜
1000 Bruns Balke	48⅛	48	48¼	..
900 Brunsw Term	38	37	37	36½
800 Bucyrus	38	37¼	37½	..
100 Bucy cv pf	46½	46½	46½	47
100 Burns Br B	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	32
300 Bush Term	74⅜	74	74⅜	74
20 Bush Bld pf	116	116	116	118½
23900 Butte Cop	8⅛	7⅞	8	8¼
800 Butte & Sup	9½	9⅛	9½	9¼
200 Butterick	32¾	32¼	32¾	34
200 By Prod Co	113¾	113	113¾	110¼
500 Byers	144	142	143¾	145⅞
100 Byers pf	112	112	112	..
3000 Byers rts	10⅜	10	10⅜	10¼
100 Cal Pack	75½	75½	75½	75
30 Cal Pet	27	27	27	..
11000 Callahan	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3⅜
5500 Cal & Ariz	130⅞	127½	130	131
4100 Cal & Hecla	56	55⅛	55⅝	56
700 Cannon Mills	45	44½	45	..
800 Canada Dry	79½	79⅛	79½	79½
900 Can Pac	247½	246	246¾	245
40 CaoC&O sta	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
400 Case Th	470½	465	470¼	465
200 Cav Dobbs	34⅞	34⅜	34⅜	35
900 Cen Alloy	46¾	45⅛	46½	45⅞
1800 Celotex	71⅜	69	71¼	69⅝
200 Cen Aguirre	42¼	42	42¼	42
2200 Cent Agu pf	106¼	107¼	107¾	108
200 Cert-Teed	22½	22	22	22
100 Certo Corp	82	82	82	84
2200 Ches Corp	83½	82½	83¼	82⅜
700 Ches & O	217½	217	217¼	215½
1300 Chi & Alton	16⅜	16	16¼	..
3000 Chi&A pf	21⅜	20	20¾	19½
700 Chi&E Ill pf	59	58½	59	..
3000 Chi Gt W	20⅞	19⅜	20	19½
9300 Chi Gt W pf	62	59¾	59⅝	58⅜
3100 Chi M&SP	36⅞	35⅝	36½	35⅞
5000 CM&StP	57	56	56¾	56⅛
1800 Chi&NW	88¾	87½	88	88
460 Chi Pneu pf	52¼	52	52	52½
100 Chi RI 6%	101	101	101	101½
1600 Chi RI	131⅜	130	131¼	130½
10 Yel Cab	32½	32½	32½	..
200 Chick Cot O	47	46	47	45⅞
2800 Childs	57⅜	55	57	55⅜
200 Chile Cop	97	97	97	95¼
52500 Chrysler	103¼	100	102⅝	100¼
500 City Ice	59⅜	59½	59½	59¼
1100 Clet Auto	24½	22	24½	24½
1000 Cit St B rts	3½	3½	3½	3½
800 Coca Cola	132½	130⅞	132	130¾
700 Collins & A	55⅛	54⅞	55	54
200 Colo F&I	69	67	68⅜	67¾
600 Col Gas n wi	59¼	59¼	59¼	59⅝
300 Col Gas	145¾	144⅞	145¾	145
3800 Col Carbon	147⅜	143½	146½	143
18000 Col Graph	69¼	67	69⅜	67⅝
1400 Com Cred	50½	49⅜	50	49⅜
150 Com Cr 1 pf	101½	100¼	101½	100
400 Com Inv Trust	177½	177½	181	179¼
300 Com I warr	56¾	54½	55	..
1900 Com Sol	246⅜	234½	239⅞	231½
700 Conwlth Pw	119	116½	119	119½
300 Cons Cant	81½	81¼	81½	..
13800 Congoleum	29⅞	28½	28¾	28¼
700 Conley T st	1	1	1	1
2700 Con Film pf	28¼	27¼	27⅞	27¼
5200 Con Gas	108	106½	107⅝	106½
800 Con Gas pf	99½	99¼	99⅜	99⅞
200 Con Ry C pf	67	67	67	66¼
600 Con Textile	4½	4⅜	4½	4½
500 Container A	21	21	21	20½
600 Container B	11¾	10⅝	10⅝	10⅞
4000 Cont Bak A	59½	57⅜	59	57½
1000 Cont Bak B	11¾	10¼	10⅜	10¼
900 Cont Bak pf	92¼	91¾	92¼	91⅝
3200 Cont Can	69⅞	68⅝	69⅝	69
500 Cont Ins	86½	86	86	85½
15800 Cont Motors	24⅜	22½	23⅞	22⅜
4100 Mont Mot rts	1⅛	⅞	1⅛	1
2000 Corn Prd	86⅜	84⅛	86	84
10 Corn Prd pf	142	142	142	..
2100 Coty	67¾	66¾	67⅛	66⅞
18300 Crosly Radio	109	96½	108⅝	94
200 Crucible	87⅞	86	87⅞	86½
400 Cuba Cane	4½	3⅞	4¼	4¼
1800 Cuba C pf	14	12¼	12½	14¼
1900 Cuba C	21⅝	21	21⅛	21⅝
5300 Cub Am S	13½	11	12⅛	13
300 Cuy Som S	6	6	6	6
600 Cudahy	59⅜	59	59	59½
5300 Curtiss	154⅞	152½	154⅞	152½
20 Cushman	122	122	122	..
1300 Davison	60⅞	59¾	60⅜	60⅛
60 Deere pf	124	124	124	..
300 Del & Hud	195	193	195	193
500 Del Lack&W	127¼	126¾	127¼	125½
2900 Denv RG pf	73½	71⅞	73½	71
100 Det Edison	240	240	240	..
20 Diamond M	155⅝	155⅝	155⅝	155
500 Dome Mines	9¾	9½	9¾	9¾
10 Dul Sup	12	12	12	12¾
4100 Dupont	182¼	179	181½	179½
400 Dupont deb	117¼	117	117	117¼
100 Duplan SC	24	23½	23½	..
880 East Kodak	183½	182½	183¾	184
2200 Eaton Axle	70	68¾	70	68⅛
2700 Elec Auto Li	157⅜	154⅞	156½	156⅜
900 Elec Boat	13¼	13	13⅛	13
5400 Elec P&L	60⅞	59⅞	59⅞	60
200 El P&L 50%	133½	133½	133¾	135
900 Elec Sto Bat	85	84	84¾	84¼
100 Elk Horn	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
120 Elk Horn pf	15	15	15	..
200 Emer-Br A	17⅞	17	17	17
10 Emporium	32	32	32	31
100 Eng P S rts	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
300 End John	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞
900 Eng P S	55¾	54¼	54⅝	54
100 Eng P S pf	93	93	93	91⅞
500 Equit Bldg	34½	34½	34½	34⅜
2900 Erie	69⅞	68¼	69⅞	68¼
100 Erie 1pf	61	59⅞	61	60
500 Eureka Vac	46½	46½	46½	46¼
200 Fairb Morse	47	47	47	46
10 Fairb M pf	108	108	108	..
100 Fed Mot T	187⅜	181½	187⅜	181⅝
200 Fidelity Ins	97¾	97	97	97

‡Sales	High	Low	Last Feb.20	Last Feb.19
1200 Filenes	95⅝	91	95½	88
15500 First Nat St	71¼	67⅜	70⅝	67⅜
2000 Fisk Rubber	16⅝	16	16⅜	16½
2900 Fleischm'nn	73⅝	72⅜	73¼	72⅜
2300 Fox A	88¼	86	88¼	86⅞
400 Follansbee	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	62⅜
2700 Freeport Tx	47⅞	45⅞	46½	46⅜
300 Gabriel A	29½	29	29½	29⅝
4600 Gardner M	17⅞	15⅞	16⅜	16
4100 GenAmTk	92⅜	90	91⅜	90
10 Gen Bak pf	138	138	138	..
1200 Gen Cable	55	53¼	56⅜	54⅜
900 Gen Cable A	110	107¼	108¼	109⅜
100 Gen Cable pf	106¾	106⅜	106⅜	107
4200 Gen Elec	233	228⅜	233	236
100 Gen Elec Sp	11⅝	11½	11½	11½
100 Gen G&E A	87	87	87	87¼
40 Gen G&E7%	110¾	109½	109½	109¼
60 Gen G&E8%	121	121	121	121½
600 Gen M pf	109¼	109¼	109¼	..
23000 Gen Motors	80¾	79¼	80⅝	79⅝
1000 Gen Mot 7%	125½	124⅞	125	125
100 Gen Mills	85¼	85⅛	85½	85⅞
4200 Gen Ry Sig	103	100½	102½	100⅝
15300 Gen Refrac	86½	82⅜	85⅜	83
1100 Gillette	117½	116⅜	116½	116
1500 Gimbel Br	43½	43	43	43½
300 Gimbel pf	83½	83½	83½	83½
400 Glidden	40⅝	39	40⅜	39⅛
8000 Glidden ppf	104½	104½	104½	..
5400 Gobel	57¼	56	57	57⅛
14500 Gold Dust	70⅜	68½	69½	68¾
1700 Goodrich	93	90¾	93	91
100 Goodrich pf	114¾	114¾	114¾	114⅝
1800 Goodyear	126⅞	122¾	126⅛	122
100 Goodyear 1pf	103½	103½	103½	..
1200 Gotham Hos	68½	67⅝	67½	67½
1000 Gotham nv	68	68	68	67½
1200 Graham-P	47⅞	46¼	47¼	45⅝
100 Graham-P ct	45	44¾	45	..
700 Granby	90¾	89⅛	89½	89½
3500 Grand Stores	93⅜	87⅜	92⅜	87¼
800 Grand Union	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24¼
100 Grand Un pf	48½	48¼	48¾	48¾
400 Grt Nor pf	108	107¼	108	107
2300 Grt Nor Ore	35	34⅛	35	34⅛
1400 Grt W Sug	36⅞	36⅜	36⅞	36⅝
800 Greene-Can	175	173	174⅜	173⅛
100 Grant	127	127	127	127
100 Guan Sug	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅝
400 Gulf Mobile	52	51	52	..
200 Gulf Steel	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼
1100 Ham W pf	101	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
300 Hartman B	32	31½	31½	32
400 Hershey Ch	66⅛	66	66	66
400 Hershey pf	80½	80½	80½	80½
200 Hollander	18¼	18¼	18¼	..
800 Howe So	71½	71⅛	71¼	71½
1200 Hud Man	51½	51	51½	51⅜
3700 Hahn D St	47⅜	46¼	47⅛	46⅜
5700 Hudson Mot	87½	85¼	87⅜	85⅝
900 Hahn D pf	106½	106½	106½	107
6000 Hupp Mot	75⅜	71	73⅜	71⅛
100 Holland F	45	45	45	45
600 Ill Central	142	142	142	142
1600 Ind Oil & G	30⅞	30½	30½	30½
700 Ind Mot	29⅜	28⅞	28⅞	27⅝
1500 Indn Refin	35	34	34½	34¼
1500 Indian Re ct	33¼	33	33⅛	33⅜
100 Ingersoll R	133	133	133	..
2300 Inland St	89	87	89	87⅝
2700 Inspiration	54⅜	54⅛	54½	54½
800 Interboro R	52⅞	51⅛	51⅜	51¾
300 Interon Rub	12¼	11⅜	12¼	12
400 Int Business	158½	156⅜	158½	157
200 Int Cement	92¼	91⅞	92	91⅜
30200 Int Comb	97⅞	96	97⅜	97⅛
600 Int Comb pf	120	119½	119⅞	119
4300 Int D Stores	90⅞	86⅜	90	86½
1800 Int Harv	104⅜	103	104	103½
1000 Int P&PA	32	31⅞	32	31⅝
800 Int Matl pf	97	89	92	88
300 Int M Mar	10½	6½	6½	6½
3900 Int MMar pf	46⅝	45½	46⅜	45⅞
1200 Int P&P B	21	19	21	..
22900 Int Nickel	61⅜	59⅜	61⅝	60⅜
1400 Int P&P C	14¼	14	14⅜	14⅛
100 Int Rys	49¾	49¼	49¾	49½
130 Int Salt	80	79	80	81½
700 Int Silver	145	134¼	145	..
1100 Int Silver pf	120¼	120	120½	115½
7200 Int Tel & T	209	207	209	207⅝
3600 Intertype	34½	30⅜	34½	30
500 Island Crk	59⅝	59⅜	59⅝	59⅛
4000 Johns Man	206	201¼	206	203
10 Jones & L pf	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼
1500 Jordan Mot	13⅝	12¼	13⅝	12⅝
100 Kan City So	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	88
150 Kan C S pf	106¼	106¼	106¼	..
200 Kayser	80¾	80¾	80¾	80½
100 Kaufmann	31	31	31	30⅝
400 Keith Albee	36	35⅞	36	35⅞
200 Keith Al pf	111	110¼	111	110
4500 Kelly Spring	19⅞	18½	19½	18¾
100 Kelly Sp 6%	95	95	95	95¼
200 Kelly Sp 8%	82½	81⅛	82⅜	..
1300 Kelsey Wh	58⅛	57½	58	57¾
1200 Kelvinator	16¼	16	16¼	16⅛
1700 Kolster	61	59¾	60¼	60½
5900 Kennecott	155½	154	155½	155⅞
70 Kinney pf	103⅜	103½	103½	102⅜
400 Kraft pf	96½	96½	96½	..
800 Kraft Cheese	35	35	35	35
1600 Kresge	85⅜	81	81	82
100 Ksge DS	19	19	19	18¼
200 Kress Co	108	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1700 Kroger	107⅜	105	107⅛	105
114600 Kreuger	44¾	40½	41⅞	40¼
600 Lago Oil	27	26¾	27	26¼
3800 Lehigh V Cl	21⅛	19⅝	21⅜	19½
400 Lee Rubber	20¾	19½	20¾	19⅜
400 Lehigh P C	60¾	60	60¾	60
200 Lehigh Val	96	95	96	93½
1100 Lima Loco	46	45½	46	45½
1200 Liquid Car	83⅛	83	83	82⅞
800 Link Belt	55½	54	55½	56
4900 Liq Carb	76¾	75¼	76¾	76⅜
1100 Loews pf ww	106¼	106¼	106¼	105⅞
400 Loft Inc	8	7⅞	8	7⅞
900 Loose-W	70⅞	67	69	67⅛
6600 Lou Oil Ref	16¼	13¾	14⅜	13⅞
800 Lou Oil pf	99	92¾	99	..
1500 Lou G&E A	44	43⅜	43⅝	44
1300 Ludlum ct	72¼	71	72	72
300 Ludlum pf	100¼	100	100	100
400 McCall	74¼	73½	74¼	72½
100 McCrory pf	117	117	117	..
400 McCrory B	107	106½	106½	107
500 McKeesport	75¼	75	75	74⅛
2300 Mack Tr	108¼	105⅜	108	105⅞
1800 Macy	170½	168¾	171	168¾
1000 Madison Sq	23	22	22	22
1600 Magma Cop	73	72¼	72½	72⅞
400 Mallinson	28	28	28	28¼
900 Mandel Bros	32	30	32	28½
200 Man El Sup	32½	32½	32½	..
300 Man Fly rng	51½	50¼	51¼	..
200 Man Shirt	31½	31½	31½	31¼
9100 Marland Oil	37¼	35⅞	36⅝	37¼
300 Mart-Parry	15	14½	15	..
600 Marmon	69¼	68	69¼	67½
900 May Dpt St	94¼	93	94¼	93
900 Maytag	22	22	22¼	22
400 Maytag pf	42½	42½	42½	..
200 Met-Gld pf	26½	26½	26½	26½
100 Melvil Sh	64	64	64	..
2700 Mex Seabd

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Abrah & Straus 5½s	113	113
Adams Ex col 4s '48	86½	86½
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	103	103
Alb P & P 6s	97	97
Allegheny Corp 5s '37	102¾	102½
Allis Chalmers 5s '37	99¼	99
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	105¼	105
Am Chain deb 6s '33	97	96¼
Am Int 5½s '49	106	105⅝
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	91⅝	91
Am Smelting 5s '47	100¾	100½
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	101½	101½
Am T & T col 4s '29	99¼	99¼
Am T & T col 5s '46	103⅜	103¾
Am T & T sf 5s '60	104⅜	103⅞
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	106½	106¼
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	98	98
Am WW 6s	103	102⅝
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	83½	83
Anaconda Cop 6s '53	105	104¾
Anaconda Cop 7s '38	204	202
Anaconda Cop 7s '58	98⅞	98⅝
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	91¾	91¼
Armour & Co 4½s '39	91⅜	91⅛
Armour & Co 5½s '43	91½	91½
Associated Oil 6s '35	103	103
Atch T&SF gen 4s	91⅛	91⅛
Atch T&SF	65	65
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	86⅝	86⅝
Atch T&SF is T S L 5s '58	91	91
Atch T&SF	72⅞	72⅞
Atl & Danv 1st 4s '48	72⅞	72⅞
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s'52	98¼	98¼
Atl Coast 4s	91	90⅞
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	68¼	68
Atl Ref 5s	100¼	100
B&O 1st 4s '48	91¾	91⅝
B&O cv 4½s '33	98⅜	98⅜
B&O rfg 5s '95	100¾	100¾
B&O 1st 5s	101¼	104
B&O 5s series D	101⅜	101⅛
B&O 6s '29	108⅝	108⅝
B&O South W 5s	101½	101½
Beech Cr 3½s	80	80
Belding Han 6s '36	89⅞	89⅞
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	104⅞	104⅞
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	107⅝	107⅝
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	100	100
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	101⅜	100⅞
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	105	105
Beth Steel 4s	104⅞	104⅞
Bostonr & Maine 5s	97½	96½
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	99¼	99¼
Bklyn City Ry 1st 5s '41	99¼	92
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	104⅝	104⅝
Bklyn Man Tr 6s	98	98
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	97⅞	97⅞
Bklyn Un Gas con 5s '45	105½	105½
Bklyn Un Gas 7s	360	360
Bklyn Queens con	73⅝	73⅝
Bklyn Queens con	91⅜	91⅜
Buff R & P 4½s '57	100½	100½
By Products 6½s	91½	91½
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	91½	91½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '30	99⅝	99⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	95¾	95¾
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	94⅛	94⅛
Can North 4½s	98¾	98¾
Can North deb 6½s '46	114⅞	114⅞
Can North sf 7s '40	111½	111½
Can Pacific deb 4s	85	85
Can Pacific 4½s '46	97⅜	97⅜
Cen of Ga con C 5s	101	101
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	102¼	101⅞
Cen Pacific 5s '60	74	73
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	99¾	99½
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	95	95
Ches & O 4½s wi	99⅛	99¼
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	97	97
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	100½	100½
Ches & O Gra Val	85¼	85¼
Chi B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	93½	93½
Chi B & Q 4s Ill div '49	98	98
Chi B & Q 4½s '77	92¾	92¾
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	87½	87½
Chi Ind 4s	67⅜	67⅜
Chi Gt-West 4s '59	102⅜	102⅜
Chi Ind&L 5½s	94½	94½
Chi M & StP 4½s C	90¼	90¼
Chi & Nw gen 4s '87	92¼	92
Chi-RI&P 5s	92⅞	92⅞
Chi M&StP 4½s rcts E '98	92⅜	78⅝
Chi Railway 5s '27	86⅜	86⅜
Chi RI&P gen 4s '88	94¼	94¼
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	77½	77½
Chi RI&Pac	98	98
Chi St P M&O 6s	100¼	100¼
Chi St P M&O con 6s '30	100¼	100¼
Chi St P M & O rfg	67⅛	67⅛
Chi St P M &O rfg	99	99
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	103½	103
Chi Un Sta 5s B '63	101	101
Choctaw 5s	96	95½
Chile Copper 5s '47	102½	102½
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	87	87
Cin Gas&El 4s '51	87⅜	87⅜
Chi & NW Indiana 4s '52	87	87
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	101	100¼
Clev CC&StL rfg 6s A '39	100¼	88
Clev CinC&StL gen 4s	105	105
Clev Un Term 5s '73	98½	98½
Clev Un Term 4½s	96½	96½
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	90	90
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '52	89⅞	89⅞
Com Az Antilla 7½s '39	70	70
Comm Inv Tr 6s	95	95
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	71	71
Col Gas 5s	99	99
Con Gas 5½s '45	105½	105⅛
Consum Pow uni 6s '52	103¾	103¾
Container 5s	90⅞	90⅞
Container Corp 5s ct '43	90	90
Corn Prod 5s '34	103¾	103⅝
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	99⅞	99⅞
Cuba Cane Sug 7s	72¼	72
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	86	85½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	92⅝	92⅝
Cuba RR rfg 7½s	102½	102½
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	101⅜	101
Cuban-Am Sug 7½s	91	91
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	99½	99½
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	102	102
Del & Hudson 7s '30	92⅛	91⅝
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	96⅜	96½
Den & Rio G rfg 5s '55	90¾	90⅜
Den & Rio G 7s	96⅜	96⅜
Den & R G W 5s '55	103	103
Detroit Ed 5s '55	101½	101
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	107⅞	107⅝
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	75	75
Detroit Gold	101½	101
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	88	88
Dold Packing 6s '42	104¼	104¼
Duke-P Power 6s '66	99¾	99⅞
Duquesne P & L 4½s 67	89	89
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	105	84½
East Tenn con	84¼	84
Erie 4s	94¼	94
Erie 5s '67	101½	101½
Erie 1st con 7s '20	77⅞	77⅞
Erie gen lien	99½	99½
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42	103	103
Fed Metal 7s '34	75½	75½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	104¾	103
Gen Asphalt 6s '39	102½	102½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102⅞	101
Gen Pet 5s '40	101	101
Gen Refractories 6s '52	106⅝	100
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	107½	107¼
Goodyear 5s '57	92	91⅝
Gould Coupler 6s '40	70	70
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	105	105
Grand Tr Ry Can 7s '40	112	112
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	94¼	94¼
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	93⅜	93⅜
Great Northern 4½s '52	106	106
Great Northern 5½s '52	111	110½
Great Northern 7s '36	98¾	97⅝
Gulf States Steel 5½s '52	95⅝	95⅝
Houston E&WTex 1st 5s '33	78	78
Hudson Coal 5s '62	96	95½
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	100	99¾
Humble Oil 5s '37	101½	101¼
Humble Oil 5½s '32	104¼	104¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	86⅝	86⅝
Ill Cen 4s '53	98¾	98¼
Ill Cen 4½s '66	93⅛	93⅛
Ill Cen C St L&NO 5s '63	101⅝	98⅜
Ill Steel 4½s	96	96
Ind Limestone 6s '46	101¼	101¼
Inspiration Cop 6½s '31	79½	79½
Int Ag col 5s sta '32	78¾	78
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	78¼	78¼
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	78¼	78¼
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	99	98¾
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	111½	105⅞
Int & Gt Nor 6s '62	105⅜	92½
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	96½	97½
Int Match 5s rct	97½	95¼
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	95½	93½
Int Paper 6s '55	93¾	77¾
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	78¼	77¾
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s'47	97½	80¾
Int Rys C Am 5s '72	80¾	80¾
Int Tel&T 4½s cv	93	92¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	92¾	92¾
Int T & T 4½s	98½	98⅜
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	98½	104⅜
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	104¼	87⅞
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	88	88
Kas Gas 6s	96	95¾
Keith 6s '46	110	106⅜
Kelly Spring Tire 8s '31	106⅜	106⅜
Kinney Co 7½s '36	103¾	103¾
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	92	92
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '54	106	106
Lex & East Ry 5s '65	99	99
Loew's Inc 6½s ex-war	98¼	98½
L&Ill E Cen Leiv 4½s	103	103
L&N 7s '30	105½	105½
L&N 5½s	102½	102½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	103½	88
Louisville & NPR 4s	100	99¾
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	99¾	99¾
Man SW Colz 5s	85¼	85
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	98¾	98¼
McCrory 5½s '41	99½	99½
Mich Cen deb 4s '29	99½	99½
Midland of NJ 5s '40	99¾	99
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	100⅝	100¼
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	100⅝	100
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	27	26½
Min St P& SSM 4s '38	99	104¾
Min St L & SSM 5s gtd	104¾	84½
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	85	99½
Mo K & T 1st 5s A '62	100½	74⅝
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	75	46⅝
Mo Pac 5s F '77	99⅞	96⅜
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	97⅜	91¼
Mo Pac G rct	91¼	99⅝
Mo Pac 3d ext	99⅝	102½
Montana Power 5s A '43	102½	88½
Montana Power 5s '37	88¾	61½
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	61½	95¼
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	95¼	93
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	95	93¾
Nat Dairy Cln Bdg 4s '51	93¾	22
Nat Ry Co of Mex 4s '51	22	12½
Nat Ry Co of Mex 4½s '26	12½	96½
Nat Rys of Mex 5½s '57	96½	99½
New Eng Ry 5s	99½	93¾
N E T & T 4½s B '61	93¾	95¼
N O T & M 5s B '54	95¼	

	High	Low
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	79⅝	79½
NYC&HR con 4s '98	89⅝	89⅝
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	106½	106¼
NYC&HR rfg 4s	104⅞	104⅞
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	106¾	106½
N Y Chi & St L 5½s B '75	106¾	106
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74 A	106¾	97⅞
NY Chi & St L deb 4s '31	98	97⅝
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	106½	106⅝
N Y Dock 4s	82¾	82½
N Y Dock 5s	86½	86½
NY Edison 5s '44	104⅝	104¾
NY G&LH&P pur m 4s '49	92¾	92⅝
NY NH&H 4½s	85⅞	85½
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	81	81
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	104¼	104¼
NY NH&H cit 6s	102	102
NY Ohio&StL 6s	67¼	67¼
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	94½	94½
NY Ohio&StL 4½s	20¼	20½
NY Ry inc 6s '65	48	48
NY State Ry con 4½s 2013	100	99¾
NYS&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	105½	105½
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	99⅝	99⅝
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	110½	110¼
NY Tel deb 6s '49	106⅝	106
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	81	81
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	81	81
Norf & W 6s '29 gu	101⅛	102
Nor Am Ed 5s A '61	101⅞	101
Nor Am Ed 5½s '52	103	103
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	103	103
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	65⅝	65⅝
Nor Pac pr in 4s '97	89	88⅞
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	111½	110⅞
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	100⅜	100¼
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	105	105
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	106½	106½
Ohio Riv Edison 5s '48	100	99⅝
Oni Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	99	99
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	86	86
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	101½	101
Otis Steel 6s '41	101	100½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101	104¼
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	91⅝	91⅝
Pac R Rof Mis 1st	102½	102½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	95	95
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	92	92
Park-Lex Lsehld 6½s '53	101	101
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	99⅝	99⅝
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	99⅝	99
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	103	103
Penn R R 5s '64	101¾	101¾
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	101⅞	101¾
Pen R R col 7s '30	101⅞	104⅞
Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	104⅞	102
Peoria Pekin Ry 5½s '74	102	89¼
Pere Marq 4s '56	89¼	91⅜
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	91⅜	99⅝
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	99	98¼
Phil Co 5s '67	98½	92¾
Postal Tel Cable 5s	93	105
Port Art C & Ch 6s '53	105½	100
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	100	92½
Poor Coll 5s	94½	95
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	95	99¼
Pub Svc E&G 4½s	99¼	96¾
Pure Oil 5½s '37	97½	97½
Read rfg 4½s '97	97½	98
Remington Arms sf '37	98	94¾
Remington Rand 5½s '47	94½	99¼
St L I M & S rfg 4s '29	99¼	100¾
St L I M & S gen 5s '31	100¾	94½
St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33	94⅞	87⅛
St L & S F 4½s E	87⅛	85½
St L & S F 4s A	86	87½
St L & S F 5s B '50	100	99⅝
St L & S W con 4s '32	8	88
St P M & M Mont	95	95
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	89¾	89½
San Ant Pub Serv 6s '52	104⅞	104⅞
Schulco s f 6½s B '46	99⅞	75
Seabd A L con 6s '45	75	69¼
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	53½	64½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	64½	95⅜
Shell Pipe 5s '52	95½	97
Shell Union 5s '47	97	85
Shubert Theater 6s '42	85	98
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	98	99¼
Sinclair Cn O 6s '27	99¼	100⅛
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	100⅛	103
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	103½	96⅛
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	96⅜	99¼
Sinclair Cru O 6s '28	99¼	99⅝
So Caro & Ga 5½s '39	103	103
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	102½	102½
So Colo Pow 6s '47	99⅜	99⅜
So Pac cv 4s '29	95½	95½
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	94¼	95
So Pac 4½s '68	86¼	85¾
So Ry gen 4s '56	109	109
So Ry con 5s '94	112⅝	112⅝
So Ry gen 6s '56	104⅜	104½
Sowest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	99⅝	99⅝
Stand Millings 5s '30	102	102
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	96½	96¼
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	98½	98½
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	110	101
Tenn Copper 6s '25	106¼	106¼
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	88	88
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	100	99⅜
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	71½	102⅜
Tex & Pac 1st Mo Pac 5½s '64	102½	102½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	62¾	62½
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	100	102⅜
Trans Con Oil 6½s	98¼	98¼
Union Oil Cal 5s '42	93¾	93½
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	86½	86½
Union Pacific 4s '68	88½	88
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	95¾	95¾
Util Pw & El 5½s	84	95½
Un Ry St Louis 4s '34	95½	90
US Leather 4½s B	90½	93
US Rubber 5s '47	90½	90
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	100¼	107½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	108	85¾
US Steel s f 5s '63	86¾	102¾
Universal Pipe 6s '36	103¾	103
Va Ry 5s '62	106	91½
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	92½	101⅛
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	98	99⅝
Wabash 5s B '76	102⅝	103⅛
Wabash 5½s '39	103¾	91½
West Pa Elec 5s G '56	91½	102½
West Va C & C 6s '50	31½	98½
Western Electric 5s '44	102½	97
Western Maryland 5½s '77	98½	98
Western N Y & Pa 5s '37	100	97
Western Pac 5s '46	97½	104⅞
Western Un r e 4½s 50	97½	102
Western Un 6½s '36	109¾	89¼
Wheel & L Erie con 4s '49	86¾	91⅝
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	100¾	92¾
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37	101	99⅝
White Sew Mach 6s '40	99½	72⅝
Wilkesbr & East 1st 5s '42	74	101
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	101	102¼
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	107¾	107¾
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	82¾	82¾
Wis Cen gen 4s '49	100¼	100
Youngstown 5s		

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Feb 20	Feb 19	Last
1st 4¼s '47	99.24	99.24	99.24	99.24		
4th 4¼s '38	99.31	100.	99.29	100.	99.31	
US 3½s '56	100.15	100.15	100.15	100.15		
US 4¼s '52	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.4		

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point
For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	Bid	Asked
Akershu 5s	88	87¾
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	94½	94½
Antioquia 7s B '45	92½	92½
Antioquia 7s C	92½	92½
Argentine 5½s '62	96¾	96½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	100¼	99¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	100¼	100
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	100¼	100
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	100⅛	100
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	100¼	100
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	100	100
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	100¼	100
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	100¼	100
Australia 4½s '57	87¾	87⅛
Australia 5s '55	95⅝	95
Australia 5s	94½	94¾
Australia 5s '29	102½	102½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	86	86
Austria (Upper) 6½s rct	92⅞	92⅞
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	96	96
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	100	100
Belgium (King) 6s '55	100¼	100
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	105¾	105½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	108¾	108
Belgium (King) 7s '56	108¼	114⅝
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	114⅞	109¼
Belgium (King) 8s '41	109¾	110⅜
Bergen (City) 8s '45	110⅜	90⅜
Berlin 6s	90⅜	90⅜
Berlin 6½s '50	90⅜	93
Berlin Elec (Rep) 6½s '56	93	92¼
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	92¼	90
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	90	100⅛
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	100⅛	100⅛
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	100⅜	95
Brazil 6½s '26	95⅜	95¼
Brazil 6½s '27	93¼	100
Brazil (Cen Ei Ry) 7s '52	100	106
Brazil (US) 7½s '52	106	107¼
Brazil (US) 8s '41	107½	100¼
Bremen 7s '35	101	91
Brisbane 5s '57	91	90⅛
Buenos Aires 6s '61	93¼	101
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	101	89
Bulgaria 7½s	89	97¾
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	98	98½
Can (Dom) 4½s '26	98¾	99¾
Can (Dom) 5s '31	100	104¼
Can (Dom) 5s '52	104¼	100
Can (Dom) 5½s '29	100	99½
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	99½	90¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	91	97½
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	97⅞	92¾
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	92¾	92¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	93¼	92¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	102⅛	102⅛
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	99¾	93
Chile Jan 5½s	93½	42
Chin (Gv) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	42	93
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	94⅝	89¼
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	89¼	97½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	97¾	88
Coph'n (City) 4½s '53	88	96½
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	97	97
Cordoba (City) 7s '37	97	94½
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	94½	97
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	97	101
Cuba (Rep) 5s '04	101	103½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	103⅝	85
Cundi 6½s	85½	109
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	109½	109¼
Danish Mun 8s B '46	109½	99½
Denmark 5½s	99½	103⅞
Denmark (King) 6s '42	104½	97½
Deutsche Bk 6s ctf '32	97½	88⅝
Denmark 4½s	88⅝	102⅜
Dptch E I 5½s (Nov) '54	102⅜	103
Dutch E I 6s '47	103	103¼
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	103¼	104⅛
Est R R Co 7s '61	104⅛	157
Fiat 7s '46 war	157	97½
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	97½	89½
Finland 5½s '58	89½	97⅜
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	98	100⅜
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	100½	

	High	Low
Finnish B 6½s '54	96½	96½
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	105½	105¼
French Nat SS 7s '49	108¼	102
French (Rep) 7s '49	112	107⅞
French (Rep) 7½s '41	106¾	106⅝
Germ 7s '49	92	111⅛
Germ G E 6s '48	102	101½
Germ G E 7s '45	106⅝	106⅝
Germ 7s '49	88⅞	88½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	86⅝	85½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	87½	87½
Germ Cen 9g Bk 7s '50	92⅜	92⅜
German Lloyd Nov 6	92	92
Germ G E 6s '48	100⅞	100⅞
Graz 8s '54	86	85½
Greek 6s '68	100¼	100
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	95½	95½
Hamburg 6s '46	90	89¾
Hungary Mun 7s '46	100	100
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	86¾	86¾
Hungary Pesth 7s '44	95½	95¼
Iseder 6s ct	94½	94½
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	94½	93½
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	94½	97
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	97¼	93¾
Italy (King) 7s '51	91	100¾
Jap (Con Gov) 6½s '54	100⅞	100¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6s '54	100⅞	100
Lyons (City) 6s '34	100⅞	85½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	85½	20
Medeel 6½s	20	93¼
Mex 4s small A '10	93¼	89¾
Minas 6½s	89¾	102½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	102½	118½
Montevid (City) 7s '52	118½	99¾
Monte 7s war	99¾	93¾
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '54	93¾	92¼
New So Wales 5s '57	92¼	103
New So Wales 5s '58	103	92¼
Norway Bk 5s	92¼	97⅞
Nord Rys 6½s '50	97⅞	102¼
Norway (King) 5s '63	102¼	103
Norway 5½ '65	103	104¼
Norway (King) 6s '43	104¼	109
Norway (King) 6s '52	109	86½
Nuremberg 6s '52	86½	102
Oriental Dev 5½s	102	138
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	138	98
Oslo (City) 6s '55	98	100½
Panama 5s Rep	100½	106¾
Paris-Lyons Int ctf 7s '58	106¾	104¾
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	104¾	112
Peru 6s '60	112	101
Peru 7s '59	101	93¾
Pirelli Co of Italy 7s '52	93¾	105
Poland 7s '47	105	97½
Poland 8s '50	97½	102¼
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	102¼	107½
Prague (City) 7½s '52	107½	105½
Queensl'd (State) 6s '47	105½	93
Queensl'd (State) 7s '41	93	101
Rhinelbe 7s '46	101	93¼
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	93¼	102
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	102	105
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	105	88½
Rio G do Sul 8s	88½	90¾
Rome (City) 6½s '52	90¾	96½
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	96½	101¼
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56	101¼	97½
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57	97½	106¾
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	106¾	105⅜
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	105⅜	93
Saxon State 6½s	93	93¼
Saxon Style 6½s	93¼	99¼
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	99¼	106¼
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	106¼	93
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	93	90
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	90	79¾
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	80	102¼
Serbs 7s	102¼	99
Siemens 6½s ct '51	99¼	80
Solssons (City) 6s '36	81¾	102
Silesia D K 6s	102	108⅝
Sweden (King) 6s '39	110	99
Swiss Confed 8s '40	99½	87⅝
Toho El Pow 7s '55	87⅝	90¾
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	90¾	95
Tokyo El Lt 6s '28	90⅜	103⅝
Trollma (Dept) 7s '47	99	98⅝
Tyrol 7½s '55	103½	108¼
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	98⅝	97⅝
U S S Copenhag 6s '37	98	87⅝
Uruguay (

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

FARM PROPERTY

109⅞ ACRES; ½ mile from Sanger, Fresno Co., 15 mi. so. east Fresno; 850 acres tillable for alfalfa and garden; 450 to 500 under cultivation; 507⅞ pasture. River bottom silt or loam, very rich soil, level; canals and subirrigated. Land carries title to Riparian water rights; 5 houses, 2 large, 2 small barns; 2 dairies, 210 Jersey and Guernsey cows; selling A-1 raw milk in Fresno; 2 milk houses completely equipped; refrigerating plants, 2 electric sterilizers; 50 heifers. Will sell all or ½ ranch, can be divided into 2 or 4 parts. Crops—garden truck, prunes, grapes, figs, hay; stock. Barb wire fenced. Price per acre $300; $40,000 cash, balance to suit. Mortgage, $72,500. ALEXANDER MARKWELL, Box 282, Sanger, California.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

AN INTERESTING POSITION
OPEN IMMEDIATELY

AN internationally known Chicago corporation established since 1893 and operating successfully branch offices throughout the United States and 3 European countries, has a good, permanent position open for an intelligently alert woman of education and business ability. Individuality more important than experience. Salary to start and wonderful opportunity for promotion. We have an exceptional opening in Chicago, Cleveland, New York City, St. Louis, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Detroit, also Pacific coast and southern states. For full details address L. M. DEXTER, c/o F. E. Compton & Co., 1000 N. Dearborn St., Chicago.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

CHICAGO—April 15th; very attractive apartment; 5 large rooms, 2 bedrooms, each own bath, shower; overlooking lake; north side; bus 20 minutes loop; furnished or unfurnished. 433 Briar Place. Tel. Longbeach 2100.

POSTAGE STAMPS

OUR LATEST PRICE LIST offers over 1200 attractive sets of stamps, over 500 different packets and a full line of albums, supplies. R. H. MOWER, 12 Geary St., San Francisco, Calif.

REAL ESTATE

Do you contemplate buying, exchanging, or financing Southern California Real Estate? If so, we can help you.

PATTEN, MENZING & KING
"SERVICE IS THE THING"
REALTORS
1924 Wilshire Blvd., Beverly Hills
Oxford 7161

NEAR BOSTON

BEAUTIFUL home on Spring Hill for sale; 12 rooms, oil heat, electricity. 152 Summer St., Somerville, Somerset 1227.

SALESMEN WANTED

IRONCO makes wet basements bone dry; applied from the inside; no excavating; disintegrated concrete patched and made like new; secures perfect bond between old and new concrete; used as a plaster bond on brick and stone walls; opening for several salesmen; salary or commission. Write IRONCO SALES CO., 706 Jefferson Bldg., Peoria, Ill.

SALESMEN WANTED

Salesmen needed for exclusive representation in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Detroit and all cities over 50,000; quality shirts and pajamas; custom made, direct to wearer; liberal commission arrangements. Write for particulars to T. C. FOWLER, president FOWLER SHIRT CO., 501 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

TRAVELLING companion, social hostess, or chaperone young girls; go anywhere; best of references. Address M-62, The Christian Science Monitor, 437 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles.

TO LET—FURNISHED

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apts., 523 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, steam heat, daily maid service, elevator; garden adjoining; centrally located; R and H cars and bus to door.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Back Bay 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Gerrard 5422
PARIS
3, Avenue de l'Opéra Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
BERLIN
11, Unter den Linden Merkur 6523
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Bldg. Tel. Wabash 7182
CLEVELAND
1499 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 7699
DETROIT
442 Book Bldg. Tel. Cadillac 5035
KANSAS CITY
405 Continental Building Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
437 Van Nuys Bldg. Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Bldg. Tel. Main 3904
ST. LOUIS
1793 Riway, Erch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5173
PORTLAND, ORE.
1022 Am. Bank Bldg. Tel. Beacon 9395

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

ANTIQUES WANTED

Also High Grade Furniture, Rugs and Art Goods
FENWAY FURNITURE SHOPPE, INC.
1024 Boylston Street, Boston
Back Bay 2511

APARTMENTS AND FURNITURE

FOR SALE—Complete contents of newly furnished 3-room apartment; apartment rental optional. C-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FINNS DECRY USE OF SWEDISH TONGUE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HELSINGFORS, Fin.—Every holiday in Finland is made the occasion for a demonstration for or against the use of the Swedish language in Finland. On Nov. 20, known as Runeberg's Day, the Swedish students in Helsingfors made a demonstration in favor of their rights and those of the Swedish culture in Finland.

Meanwhile, the Finnish students at the Helsingfors University collected 3000 students' signatures and affixed them to an address to the Government asking for the general use of the Finnish language at the university.

REBUILT WHALER TRIALS SUCCESSFUL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMBURG—The old Seeteufel, rebuilt to be the whaler Cachalote in Hamburg, has just successfully completed her trial trip.

The reconstruction was for the Argentine Government and is the first ship to be equipped as a modern whaling steamer in Germany.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

PATERSON, NEW JERSEY

Departments to rent on first and second floors in a newly remodeled building at the corner of Main and Market Streets. A No. 1 location with space for window display. First floor: Men's furnishings or shoe department. Second floor: Ladies' millinery, hosiery, lingerie or exclusive boot shop. Christian Scientists preferred. Rent very reasonable. Address TURPAN'S, 122 Market St., Paterson, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD

"Mount Airy Homestead," Somerset Hills, Bernardsville, N. J. 36 miles commutation from New York

WEEK-END OPPORTUNITY

Single or double rooms, with or without bath. Only a few guests solicited. Terms moderate. Extras only on request. Address, Box 222.

DANCING STUDIOS

RICHARDS' STUDIO OF DANCING
30 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Open for season. Enroll any time.
Private and class. Tel. B. B. 6060.

DIRECT MAIL SERVICE

HEMEON'S LETTER CRAFT
Sales letters, mimeographed letters, drawing, charts, music, graphs, manuscripts typed.
8 Beacon St., Boston Haymarket 1500

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
Telephone for appointment, Endicott 8460
Apt. 3, NEW YORK CITY

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

CENTRAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Newark, N. J., 21 Marshall Street
Competent colored help on short notice.
MRS. GERTRUDE M. DIXON, Proprietress
Telephone Market 4115

BANKING, Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women.
THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
198 Broadway, N. Y. C. Rm. 501 Cort. 2363

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. CORT. 1354

Commerce Employment Bureau
LEONIE L. WILLIAMS
505 5th Ave., New York City Vanderbilt 2607

FLORENCE SPENCER
HIGH GRADE OFFICE PERSONNEL
2 WEST 43 STREET, N. Y. C. PENN. 0900

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

HAIRDRESSERS

ALICE W. RICHARDSON
JOAN LINCOLN
236 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. Ken. 6159

WARD'S BEAUTY SHOP
Hair Dressing and Permanent Waving
191 Monticello Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
Tel. Ber. 2636

HELP WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED quantity surveyor wanted immediately, by builder in near-by city; splendid opportunity for right man. Please state references in reply. A-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LUMBERMAN — West Philadelphia yard wants man to wait on jobbing trade and drive truck; give reference and wages expected. Box G-3, The Christian Science Monitor, 902 Fox Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CLERKS, preferably with some experience with figures; a knowledge of the typewriter helpful, but not necessary. Box A-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GENERAL housekeeper and care of boy 3½; good home in Belle Harbor, L. I.; 40 minutes Penn Station. Box, R-13, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER—One with at least two years' experience; accurate and with a reasonable degree of speed; Christian Scientist preferred. Box A-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TYPIST—One familiar with touch system and who has a reasonable degree of speed; Christian Scientist preferred. Box A-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WOMAN, Protestant, 30 to 40 years old; housework, plain cooking, no washing; splendid home Long Island; small family; $80 month. Box 42 Roslyn Heights.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

REST AND QUIET

EXPERIENCED CARE LOVINGLY GIVEN IN THE HOME

References given—MRS. IDA BROWN
Tel. Wadsworth 4244 New York City

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

BEACON HILL

122 BOWDOIN ST. (Opp. State House)

High-grade modern apartments, 1, 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and dinette. SPECIAL RATES for 18 to 20 months' leases. Apply 100 Milk Street. LIBerty 1447.

BOSTON—Small suites near Art Museum, $40-$45. Apply Office, 454 Huntington Ave.

FOR RENT UNFURNISHED—Four elegant large rooms, bath, or five rooms without bath; $29 and $16 respectively; electric light, modern country house, 5 minutes to railroad station commuting trains to New York. FRED BOESSNER, Three Bridges, N. J.

FOR RENT—Six-room apartment in Brookline, Mass.; furnished or unfurnished; all outside rooms; rent reasonable. Apply to janitor, 1824 Beacon Street.

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS. — Exceptionally fine location, very attractive house; 4 rooms and bath, steam heat, continuous hot water. JANITOR, Tel. Jamaica 1529-M.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS., 139 Otis St.—For rent, April 1, modern duplex house in fine residential section; near churches, trains, etc.; suitable for small family. West Newton 1009-M.

READING, MASS.—For rent; strictly modern 7-room house, basement garage; centrally located. Call Reading 1156.

WILMINGTON, DEL.—Six-room bungalow, 2 rooms reserved; large fire place, large porch, garage, lawn, garden, fruits, near trolley. L. M. EVES, 601 Equitable Trust Bldg.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED—4 to 6-room bungalow for rent out in the country in Westchester, not above White Plains or Tarrytown; wooded lot preferred. Box N-5, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

MOVING AND STORAGE

NOBLE R. STEVES, Mover

wants full or part load to and from New York City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, D. C., Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago or en route. 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400

OFFICE FURNITURE

FOR SALE—Large selection desks, chairs, tables, cabinets for office or studio. DRIVER DESK CO., 6 E. 33rd St.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

INTERIOR and exterior house painting, paperhanging, antiquing and Craftex work, hardwood finishing; furniture refinished and decorated. M. MALMROSE, 191 Harvard St., Brookline, Aspinwall 1294.

PIANO INSTRUCTION

JUSTINE C. REIS

Pianiste and teacher; kindergarten through advanced adult; studio or home instruction. 11 E. Newton St., Boston. Back Bay 6450.

PRINTING

PRINTING—250 business letterheads, $2; envelopes, cards, billheads, same; combination, $7; practitioners' cards, stationery, billheads, lecture invitations, window cards; by-laws, booklets, folders; everything reasonable; also plateless raised printing. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 East 16th St., New York City. Phone Algonquin 6147.

REAL ESTATE

A SUGGESTION

Many of our clients buy land at the beginning of a new development and resell at a later date at a profit. We are creating new residential communities right now in Brookline, Newton, Winchester, West Roxbury, Hyde Park, Stoneham, Beverly and Marblehead Neck. We invite you to investigate this form of investment. Detailed information is available and will be furnished upon request.

BONELLI-ADAMS CO.
110 State Street, Boston, Mass.

REAL ESTATE (Continued)

CAPE COD COTTAGE

BUZZARDS BAY—Among the pines, swept by sea breezes, village environment, not isolated, yet secluded; attached garage, improvements; boating, bathing; price $3800, $300 down; others up to $17,500; rentals $450 to $3000 for summer season; large lots, $600 to $4000; reservations open at Gray Gables Inn, fronting on Buzzards Bay; booklets on request. JOHN F. STACKPOLE, Park Square Bldg., Boston, Mass.

Home Finding Service

LOUISE F. ESSIG

202 Renshaw Ave., East Orange, N. J.

IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY
NEW YORK

Spacious Georgian colonial house suitable for REST HOME in a quiet, highly restricted residential park, less than a mile from the Pelhams and Bronxville. Will sell on easy terms or rent with the privilege to purchase. Communicate with owner for photograph and full details. P. O. Box 53, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

MRS. HOWARD P. SWIFT
10 BELKNAP STREET, CONCORD, MASS.

Announces that on and after Feb. 1, 1929, she will conduct a general real estate business in towns adjacent to Concord—West Concord, the Actons, Carlisle, Chelmsford, Bedford, Lincoln. Tel. Concord 583.

SOUTH YONKERS, N. Y.—Large newly painted and redecorated 10-room house; 7 large rooms, bath, lavatory and sunparlor on 1st and 2nd floors; 3-room apartment and bath on 3rd floor; all modern improvements; near stores, schools and churches; 5 minutes to Ludlow station on N. Y. C. R. R.; quick sale; bargain. Phone OWNER, Yonkers 2136.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1002 Beacon Street—Very unusual rooms, private, semi-private baths; quiet, refined home; elevator, privileges. Regent 8653.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., 440 West Somerset St.—Good home for one or two boarders. MRS. MARY HEININGER. Phone Regent 8538.

ROOMS TO LET

ALLSTON, MASS., Commonwealth Ave., near Capitol Theater—Sunny front room; warm; quiet; continuous hot water; attractive American home; reasonable; business man preferred. Aspinwall 3238.

"ASK MISS ROLFE"
THE HOMING REALTY
New York
504 W. 112th Street Cathedral 9549

AUBURN, R. I., Suburb of Providence—Couple desire to share their cozy home; room available for single person. Tel. Broad 5731-M.

BOSTON—Wanted, woman to share my comfortable apartment; Christian Scientist preferred; kitchen privileges; near Christian Science church. C-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, 84 Gainsboro St., Suite 1—Single or double, newly decorated room, $7 and $8; front room; Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, from 12 to 4 for practitioner's office. Back Bay 7242.

BOSTON, 11 Norway, Suite 3—Front rooms facing park; suitable for 1 or 2 people; kitchen privileges if desired. Tel. Back Bay 1835 before 10 a. m., after 7 p. m.

BOSTON, 187 Huntington Ave., Suite 6—Large bedroom, light, comfortable, with kitchen privileges; transient guests accommodated. Tel. Copley 5117-M.

BOSTON, 79 Gainsboro St., Suite 2—Single or double room in newly decorated quiet house, permanent or transient. Copley 3766-J.

BOSTON, 2 Westland Avenue, Apartment 37—Attractive double and single room, kitchen privilege.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Flatbush—Large room, all conveniences; detached house; orderly private home; 25 minutes to Manhattan. Buckminster 8519.

N. Y. C., 64 West 93rd, Apt. 2-R—Attractive quiet room; business woman; convenient 6th-9th "L" station; call evenings and Saturday or Sunday afternoon; reasonable. TRAL.

NEW YORK CITY—Beautiful room for married couple. Call mornings before 1 P. M. Caledonia 4265.

N. Y. C., 151 East 44th—Attractive rooms, comfortably furnished; centrally located; permanent business men; $10. Lexington 10214. 807 Graybar.

NEW YORK CITY, 600 West 157th St., Apt. 55—Light, quiet room; private family; references exchanged; convenient to bus and subway.

NEW YORK CITY, Tudor City, 321 E. 43rd (Cloister)—Private room with bath, 2 large closets; gentleman. Tel. Murray Hill 8731.

N. Y. C., 220 W. 107th St. (Apt. 25)—Clean, light, comfortable single rooms; kitchen privileges; very reasonable.

NEW YORK CITY, 70 West 51st—Sunny two rooms and bath; single room, bath; kitchenettes. Circle 2466.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Rooms to rent, board if desired. MRS. LOUISE MICHAELS, 181 Parkside Avenue, across from ball park. Culver 2055-W.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—To let, attractive furnished room in a good home off East Avenue, 39 Winthrope St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CARL KOESTLE, 1 Oneida Ave., Mt. Vernon. Floors scraped and finished with new dustless machine; work guaranteed. Tel. Hillcrest 2354-W, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. C. and vicinity.

MAN of ability and good appearance with wide and varied banking, financial and other business experience seeks position of responsibility and trust with individual, firm or corporation. Box P-5, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

MAN with 28 years general business experience in office work and salesmanship wants responsible position; speaks English, German, and some knowledge of French. Box S-10, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

RESEARCH and development engineer with 8 years' experience in investigations of mechanical subjects; also field experience on combustion and automotive equipment; university education; mechanical, chemical, and business subjects, desires permanent connection with progressive organization where analytical methods thoroughly and conscientiously applied to current problems are in demand. Box T-2, The Christian Science Monitor, 904 Fox Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

A MOTHERLY American gentlewoman, capable, experienced, sailing for Constantinople in April, would like to defray all or part traveling expenses, as chaperone or companion to fellow passenger; competent buyer in Orient; reasonable commission; references exchanged. Address Box S-5, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

DRESSMAKER, French, home or out; also remodeling; references. MADAME BOURNAT, 32 Vernon St., Brookline, Mass. Aspinwall 2166

GRADUATE from Iowa State College desires position in Philadelphia; 3 years' experience tea room management; available about March 18. MISS D. D. O., 1230 Glenn Ave., Columbus, O.

RESTAURANT CASHIER wants position, school or religious institution; go anywhere. Tel. Middlesex 3122-W, M. D. M., 21 Dexter Ave., Watertown, Mass.

YOUNG lady talented in art would like position; would do some typewriting; in N. Y. C. and Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Phone Hillcrest 5522-M.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

FRENCH LESSONS (Parisian)
Write for further information
Mlle. Hertha Stein, 206 W. 80th St., N. Y. C.

PRIVATE instruction in shorthand, typewriting and secretarial training given by experienced teacher. Tel. Aspinwall 8493 (Brookline, Mass.).

TO LET—FURNISHED

FURNISHED suite 4 rooms; nice location. Call Hancock 4433, Boston, Mass.

TRANSPORTATION

E. W. SMITH & SONS TRANSPORTATION CO.
Humboldt 4793
26 MT. PLEASANT AVE., NEWARK, N. J.
DAILY SERVICE FROM NEWARK TO NEW YORK, BROOKLYN AND LONG ISLAND CITY
Daily Service to Trenton, N. J., and Philadelphia, Pa.

TYPEWRITERS

CORONA

Standard Four-Row Keyboard
E. A. RAPHAEL CO.
37 Bromfield St., Boston Lib. 1394
Headquarters Corona Typewriter, Underwood, Remington, Royal Portables.
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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: WOLFGANG AMADEUS MOZART (mote'-sart).

Where: Germany.

When: Eighteenth century.

Why famous: One of the great German composers, whose genius became evident at a very early age. As a child of 5, he composed little minuets, while at 6 he was so expert a performer on the piano that he and his sister were taken on a tour of the leading cities of Europe. At 12 Mozart conducted one of his own compositions, and soon after the Archbishop of Salzburg appointed the boy concert master and thus became his patron. There is an interesting tradition of this youthful period that Mozart, while in Rome, listened to a certain composition by Allegri which was so jealously guarded that no one was allowed to copy it. The boy heard it twice performed, then proceeded to write out the whole from memory.

By this time the boy Mozart was acclaimed in European capitals and often he was given commissions to compose operas and other works, which works were performed frequently and widely. But an obstacle was met with in that the place of his patron, the Archbishop of Salzburg, was filled by another who failed to appreciate the boy's genius. Constantly the Mozart family traveled about, seeking favor and opportunity to forward the boy's career. Thus they met the Weber family, and this family came to exert, in one way or another, a great influence over Mozart. He later married one of the Weber daughters, Constanza.

Just before the marriage Mozart's opera, "Belmonte und Constanza," was produced, a performance which Gluck heard and in which he delighted. At once the Emperor ordered a new opera bouffe, which we know now as "Le nozze di Figaro." In the winter of 1787 this opera was received with vast enthusiasm at Prague, having at first been a failure. Emperors, kings, princes vied to offer him favors and commissions. "The Magic Flute" was brought out in 1791.

Yet, in spite of all this acclaim, Mozart was always struggling against difficulties placed in his way by his rivals. There was even one commission from an anonymous person whose intention, it is now believed, was to bring out the resulting work as his own. Mozart actually evolved no new forms, content to bring his amazing talents to bear upon the old. Freely he worked in many mediums; his was a facile talent and his technical mastery was remarkable. It is worth noting that he never produced without great effort. He was an example of achievement by dint of practice and persistence. Rubinstein's words, "Eternal sunshine in music, thy name is Mozart," perhaps express for us as acceptably as any words could our appreciation of the works of this composer.

Odds and Ends

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The largest royal palace in Europe is the Escorial, near Madrid. It was erected by Philip II between 1563 and 1584.

High Atmosphere

Europe's highest hotel is the Jungfrau Joch, situated in the Bernese Oberland, and standing 11,500 feet above sea-level.

The Radio Industry

The United States Department of Commerce reports that radio was a $750,000,000 industry in 1928.

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. How many hours does the average man work in a year?—*Editorial Page Feature*... 20
2. What is the difference in American and British passport fees?—*Letters* 20
3. How many acres in the United States lie idle?—*Odds and Ends*..... 20
4. Who was the forerunner of our modern educational movement? — *One Minute Biographies*..... 20
5. What is wrong with the familiar letter expressions, "attached hereto" and "inclosed herewith"?—*Educational Page* 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Eliminate

This word originally had to do with putting out or casting out of doors, for the Latins considered that one who was "put forth from the threshold" (*e*, "out" and *limen* "threshold") was a good riddance.

Such origin likewise shows that whatever was eliminated claimed to be a constituent part of the whole before removal—not something external. But it belonged outside, having slipped in, perhaps unobserved, into a purer environment.

Literally, its meaning is to expel, throw out, get rid of, with reference to both material and nonmaterial objects, as "to eliminate errors." Figuratively, it is used to ignore or set aside as irrelevant, as "to eliminate certain questions." In mathematics we find elimination to be the process of removing a quantity from certain equations by forming a new equation without that quantity.

One is not justified in using eliminate as a synonym for "separate" or "exclude"; each of these words has a distinct meaning. To eliminate is simply to thrust out as injurious or superfluous or unnecessary. We eliminate selfishness, pettishness, unkindness and like characteristics which seem to have become a part of us and which we are unwilling to harbor further.

We should accent the second syllable of e-lim'-i-nate. Sound *e* as in event, both *i*'s as in *it*, *a* as in *late*.

"We are eliminating the false from the true."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Quotation for Today

A REALLY great man is known by three signs—generosity in the design, humanity in the execution, and moderation in success.

—BISMARCK

What They Say

Herbert Hoover: "The humblest worker, equally with the youth who proposes to enter the professions, has a right to the sort of training he needs to earn his livelihood."

Henry Ford: "There are 1,000,000 boys growing up in the United States who have never seen a saloon and who will never know the handicap of liquor."

The Rev. Edmund J. Cleveland: "The Bible was one of the three books which Lincoln as a youth possessed and which he read from cover to cover."

The Rev. George Alexander: "It is a poor sort of religion which is called forth by pulpit admonition saying 'You must soon die!' I would rather warn people 'You must live!'"

Dr. John Grier Hibben: "Religious inspiration is just as necessary in times of prosperity as adversity."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

To Cheer Him

(From the Seattle Times)

Seattle, Wash.

A LITTLE girl, not more than four years old, danced for a crippled pencil vendor on Fourth Avenue, near Times Square, last night, during the rush.

A tiny mite, her once dainty slippers were worn through and torn at the seams, her pink dress was somewhat ragged, and her blond bobbed hair had not been trimmed recently. But oblivious of her lack of stage finery, she danced.

The dance was executed with a somewhat shy but precise grace, and seemed intended for the pencil vendor alone, who looked on with admiring eyes. Passers-by looked on with admiring eyes, too, and some stopped to watch the performance longer until the little dancer, suddenly aware of the knot of spectators, fled.

How to Advertise Your Town

WHEELING, W. Va., will always be a happy memory to five women who, according to a contribution from Miss L. S. J., were motoring through there on their way from Boston to Wisconsin. Bringing their disabled car into a garage very early one morning, they were informed that no mechanic was available at that hour. A young man who kept his car there happened along, however, and offered to try to help. After telephoning, he piloted the tourists to a house where a capable mechanic went to work at once on the car. Meanwhile the young man took the stranded motorists to breakfast. On their return the car was repaired and a ridiculously small amount named as the cost.

In Lighter Vein

Now It Can Be Told

The sweet young thing turned to a young man from the office who was showing her through the works, and pointing, asked. "What is that big thing over there?"

"That's a locomotive boiler," the young man replied.

She puckered her brows. "And what do they boil a locomotive for?"

"To make the locomotive tender." And the young man from the office never batted an eyelash.—*Pacific Coast Bulletin.*

The Wrong Place?

"I want some turpentine."

"I beg your pardon, but this is a drug store. Perhaps you might be interested, though, in some toothpaste, some fancy stationery, an ice cream soda or a sandwich?"

Passing Show

The Boss: "No canvassers or hawkers allowed here. What are you hawking?"
The Hawker: "These little plates that say 'No Hawkers!'"

Honest George

An attorney who advertised for a chauffeur, when questioning the applicant, said. "How about you, George, are you married?"

"Naw, sir, boss; Ah makes mah own living."—*Unidentified Clipping.*

The Student

"I suppose you noticed that Jenks has sold a painting? He's a great student."

"Of art?"

"No, salesmanship."

Thrift

"My hardest proposition isn't earning my keep."

"No?"

"It's keeping what I earn."

Brevities

Another unsolved mystery is why, after a man has succeeded in skillfully balancing a large lump of coal on the shovel all the way from the bin to the furnace, he usually finds that it is too big for the door.—*Louisville Times.*

Stockholm natural scientist claims to have discovered how to make paper out of straw hats. Huh, the first rain usually does that!—*Border Cities Star.*

The educated Airedale that knows 360 words isn't so much at that. A Boston terrier would know at least that much dog Latin.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

The Italian who discovered the new planet between Mars and Jupiter will have trouble deciding whether to name it "Benito" or "Mussolini."—*Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.*

The next endurance marathon will be riding in a rumble seat from New York to Los Angeles.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

YET SOME MOTHERS REGRET TO SEE THEM GROW UP

The Children's Corner

Sunset Stories

Pood the Glass Blower

A LOUD scratching at the door brought Mr. and Mrs. Scroggins, squirrels extraordinary of Boston Common, to their feet.

The reason for the scratching came

Pood Opened One Paw. "What's That?" He Said.

through the door, close behind the noise, in the shape of a crinkly black nose. Back of the nose were two twinkling eyes and surrounding the eyes was the good-natured face of Pood, the good-natured raccoon who lives during the day in a fur store on Boylston Street, but at night goes abroad and sees things.

"Here I am," said Pood.

Mrs. Scroggins bustled up to him. "Indeed, you are welcome," she said. "Won't you take off your coat?"

Pood grinned. "I'd be glad to, if I had one."

Mrs. Scroggins laughed.

"Never mind your coat," said Mr. Scroggins, "it is a very beautiful one. Just keep it on."

Pood opened one paw.

"What's that?" he said.

The Scrogginses gathered about him.

"Indeed," said Mr. Scroggins, "it looks like glass."

"It is glass," said Pood. "It's a glass tube, and if you'll let me use your stove a moment, Mrs. Scroggins, I'll show you something."

Mrs. Scroggins said she was delighted to have Pood use anything, and in a moment they were gathered around the stove, watching Pood closely.

He thrust the end of the tube into the flame.

"The end that's in the heat is closed up," he said.

"But why don't your fingers burn?" said Mrs. Scroggins.

"Because," said Pood, grinning more than ever, "glass doesn't let the heat travel. Now watch!"

He put the end of the tube which hadn't been in the flame—where do you suppose? In his mouth. Then he blew into it. He blew gently but firmly, and kept on blowing and blowing, the Scrogginses watching with their eyes wide open with astonishment.

For the most remarkable thing happened.

The end of the tube which had been heated in the flame swelled up, and swelled up and swelled up, almost like a soap bubble. And the light struck it and all the colors of the rainbow caught themselves in it and became tangled up.

"There," said Pood finally, "I am glad to give you that little bit of blown glass," and with a bow he laid the bubble in Mrs. Scroggins's hand, and bowed himself out of the house with a cheerful good night.

The Scrogginses were so astonished that they almost, but not quite, forgot to say good-by.

And as Pood's steps disappeared into the night, Mr. Scroggins looked at Mrs. Scroggins; Mrs. Scroggins looked at Mr. Scroggins; then they both looked at the smooth, round, beautiful little globe of glass, and Mr. Scroggins for about the only time in his long life had nothing whatever to say.

The Cat and Her Kittens

One of the children is chosen to be the cat. She leaves the room while the rest take their places around the table, placing their arms upon it and laying their heads on their arms.

The one in charge of the game then touches several of the children on their heads and they become "kittens." The old cat is called back while the kittens meow for their mother. She must try to find her kittens by the sound they make.

The first kitten which the cat finds becomes the mother cat for the next round. The old cat must, however, keep on after finding her first kitten until she has located them all.

Found in February

Use the letters of the word "February" and find:

1. A barrier.
2. To carry.
3. A measure of time.
4. To purchase.
5. A precious stone.
6. To cook in boiling fat.
7. To consume by fire.
8. A sweetened biscuit.
9. Light from a bright object.
10. Price of transportation.

Ask These

Q. What is the difference between a man going up stairs and one looking up stairs?

A. One is stepping up the stairs, the other is staring up the steps.

Q. What are the two largest ladies in the United States?

A. Miss Ouri and Mrs. Sippi (Missouri and Mississippi).

A Name in the Sky

This Sky-Writer Has Just Finished Writing With Smoke the Name of the "Best Aviator in the World in 1928," but Gusts of Wind Have Tossed the Letters in All Directions. Can You Discover the Name He Wrote?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1929 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

The Next Naval Conference

FOR some reason, not entirely clear, the press as a whole seems inclined to regard the communiqué of the British Foreign Office relative to Sir Esmé Howard's prophecy of an early reopening of the question of the limitation of naval armaments between Great Britain and the United States as a repudiation of that diplomatist's position. Careful study of the announcement in question does not justify this conclusion, and most emphatically does dispel any thought that the Foreign Office intended to rebuke or to snub its representative at Washington. Indeed the statement is frankly made by the Foreign Office that it is investigating conditions relative to naval construction and competition, and Anglo-American relations generally, but that the necessity of consulting the British dominions as to their point of view makes impossible any immediate fixing of a time for a naval conference to be held.

More important, however, in some respects than the position of the British Foreign Office is the fact that this slight misunderstanding, like all recent seeming rebuffs to the United States on the part of the British Foreign Office, has immediately called out a chorus of protests from the British press and people. It is quite true that the expressions of condemnation of the tone of the communiqué that have been cabled to the United States were in the main from Labor newspapers, which, of course, on the eve of a general election are desirous of scoring every possible point against the party in power. Yet it is not exclusively the Labor press that assumes this attitude. The Daily Telegraph, a Conservative organ, condemns the Foreign Office for having merely reaffirmed "with a stiffness of official phraseology what our Ambassador stated in more cordial and hopeful language." The London Observer, an influential weekly paper, normally Conservative, but always strongly in favor of an Anglo-American understanding, praises Sir Esmé's pronouncement and goes on to approve the statement that the British Government is pursuing a general examination of Anglo-American relations with the remark that it "will be received with profound relief on both sides of the Atlantic."

There need be no apprehension among the peoples on either side of the Atlantic that either government is going wantonly or stupidly to fail to do all in its power to make manifest in official utterances and acts that feeling of amity and mutual trust which unquestionably exists between the peoples of the United States and Great Britain. It has been made sufficiently clear to Great Britain that the passage of the Cruiser Bill was in no sense a threat, nor in the remotest degree intended to signalize the opening of naval competition between the two nations. Indeed the amendment to that bill, attached at the initiative of Senator Capper, made that measure a means of indicating to foreign nations, and particularly to Great Britain, the readiness of the United States to reopen the question of naval limitations. It is only the view of common sense to assert that the question should be reopened before the expiration of the Washington Agreement in 1931.

The lamentable failure of the conference of 1927 may yet be turned into a notable triumph for the cause of peace if in summoning the new conference the governments involved shall study the causes which led to disaster at Geneva and seek to remove them. Among these causes public sentiment and informed professional sentiment agree in placing the too great preponderance of professional naval delegates on the commission, and the dominating emphasis laid upon the hopeless proposition of mathematical parity. More and more, enlightened political sentiment is reaching the conclusion that to secure safe and reasonable international agreements on naval armaments it is imperative to get back of the tonnage of ships and the caliber of guns to the purposes for which the ships are to be utilized. Furthermore, the commissions to which these questions so vital to the well-being of nations are subjected should not be confined to either professional naval men or professional diplomatists, the latter of whom from time immemorial have looked to armies and navies to support their contentions.

Statesmen, economists, civilian students of international affairs, idealists if you will, should have their place on commissions of this nature. Perhaps if an essay in this direction is made at the conference which now obviously will be called some time within the next year, the disheartening failure of the diplomatic and naval representatives in 1927 will not be repeated.

Water Power

WHEN the dominion and provincial governments recently submitted to the Supreme Court of Canada a series of ten questions on the subject of ownership of beds of navigable rivers, they no doubt expected to receive categorical answers that would settle this sixty-year-old problem for once and all. That the replies were for the most part so vague and indecisive as to be practically valueless appears to be no fault of the seven judges who unanimously found that, in the absence of certain facts, it was "impracticable to give an intelligible answer to the questions propounded" in all but a few instances. The issue, indeed, proved to be far more complicated than the arguments of the opposing counsel made it appear, involving as it did dominion and provincial rights, treaties and interests dating back even to Confederation and the British North America Act. However, one important point has been cleared up: a province has the right to dispose of the water powers in its own rivers providing navigation is not thereby prejudiced. This finding has a direct bearing on a number of projected power development schemes, such as the Beauharnois, where the Quebec Government appears to be sustained in its right in authorizing private interests to develop water power on the section of the St. Lawrence a few miles above Montreal.

Unfortunately, none of the findings clarifies the situation where boundary waters are concerned, especially international boundary waters. The controversy on the St. Lawrence deep-waterway scheme, so far as the respective rights and responsibilities of dominion and province are involved, remains unsettled. While this scheme is intended chiefly for the improvement of navigation, yet it involves the generation of some millions of horsepower of electrical energy, the sale of which, it is contended, would largely or wholly defray the cost of the dams and canals. But the court is unable to ascertain the respective rights of the parties to the water powers produced or made available by such works, and thus appeals to the country at large on behalf of economy are inclined to lose their weight.

Unsatisfactory as the matter is from a domestic point of view, it can exert no permanent influence on Canada's attitude toward the international development, which, if it promises advantages to the trade and commerce of the Nation as a whole, can be carried out irrespective of whether the provinces of Ontario and Quebec or the Dominion are to reap the monetary benefits accruing from subsidiary works. That the findings of the Supreme Court do not interfere with such freedom of action seems to be borne out by Frank B. Kellogg, United States Secretary of State, who is quoted as saying that the decision really does not affect the United States directly, adding: "I see no reason why we should not go on with our negotiations on the practical side of the project," and by a resolution placed upon the order paper of the House of Commons by Thomas L. Church, Conservative member for Toronto, calling for immediate action by his Government in effecting a treaty with the United States toward such an end.

What Is Straight?

THE word straight has more than one meaning. When we speak of straight lines in geometry never meeting, we are speaking of ideal straight lines. When we speak of a ship steering a straight course or an airplane flying on a straight course we are using the word in a different sense. And in the latter sense the axiom of geometry that straight lines never meet if they are parallel no longer holds true, for airplanes starting from the north pole and flying straight south would meet again at the south.

The pure mathematician deals only with the ideal. The mathematical physicist such as Einstein deals with concepts which can be matched in human experience. For instance, to him a straight line is the line which a body would describe if left entirely to itself in free space, and any deflection from a straight line is a measure of a deflecting force. Two bodies moving parallel never meet is the conclusion of our ordinary geometry. But we know they do. This we attribute to an especial force which we call the force of gravity. But Einstein has suggested that this is due to the structure of the space in which they move. We can no longer call it free space. It has a structure which he expresses by certain formulæ.

For all ordinary purposes events occur and equations are as before, though a few cases have been found where the two theories would give different results. In those cases Einstein's theories fit the facts better. But all the time whole classes of facts, those of electricity and magnetism, have been left out of account—attraction and repulsion and motions not at all accounted for by visible forces or by the force of gravity. To explain and formulate these we have imagined an ether filling all space, and capable of quivering like a bowlful of jelly, and though in a way very rigid offering not the slightest noticeable resistance to gravity or the circulation of the celestial bodies.

Not only that, but certain facts in electricity and light have recently been explained by supposing that electricity is given off or received in certain minimum doses or particles called electrons or photons. As Compton says, "It seems that we can prove that it consists of waves; but we can also show that it consists of little particles. The two conclusions cannot really be inconsistent; but, how light can consist of particles and at the same time of tiny waves has been in the past an unsolved riddle."

This is the riddle that Einstein thinks he has solved, reducing the laws of gravitation and of electricity and light to the laws of the one medium of space in which all things move and exist. It will be no longer "free" space. It will be a space whose structure is governed by laws, just as is the space in which the airplane flies.

And what difference does this make? It will give a new field for experiment and observation. The law of gravity expressed what people had always known about things dropping. But when the law was formulated and applied, and apparent exceptions were investigated, there resulted the discovery of a new planet, and by geophysical research (such as is being studied by the mining engineers at their meeting in New York of February 19-20) of new reservoirs of oil beneath the earth which helped to continue our gasoline civilization.

A little discrepancy in the analyses of the composition of the atmosphere was investigated, and in consequence the gas neon was discovered. As a result our streets are illuminated with fiery signs.

It is too early to know what shall be, but we know that many investigators will start saying, "If these equations are true what should be the consequences in certain directions?" It would be strange indeed if from these investigations facts of interest should not be discovered. One investigator has already suggested the possibility of a shield from the force of gravitation as from the light of the sun.

We laugh. But he laughs best who laughs last. Of certain things we may still be quite sure. The old laws will still be approximately true. The freshman who asked how we stayed on earth before the law of gravity was passed will still produce levity. But new theories will call attention to material facts of which the importance has previously been overlooked, facts which will lead men to a better mastery of natural forces.

Nearly in the World Court?

WHO wouldn't be surprised in picking up his favorite newspaper some day soon to read that the United States had become a member of the Permanent Court of International Justice! Such a bit of news would be something of a shock, a happy shock, yet the trend of recent events is offering distinctly encouraging signs. The note which Secretary Kellogg this week addressed to all the governments adhering to the World Court protocol, while not receding from the reservations which the United States considers essential, strongly reaffirms his country's desire to align itself with the other nations within the Court, and is certain to facilitate the movement now under way to compose the differences which have thus far blocked American entrance.

The developments of the last few months have all increased the promise that the entry of the United States into the World Court may be forthcoming before long. Senator Gillett had hardly introduced his resolution in the Senate encouraging the proceeding to renew negotiations with the members of the Court who had objected to certain of the American reservations than Mr. Coolidge himself made known his intention to begin negotiations at once. And now the announcement that Elihu Root, former Secretary of State and one of the conceivers of the World Court, is to undertake the unofficial diplomatic mission of seeking an understanding with the world powers on the points of disagreement which have heretofore deterred American adherence, has always brought a favorable reaction from Geneva.

Happily, there are sound reasons to believe that Mr. Root's mission is likely to succeed. He will be conferring with the representatives of the World Court members at the very time when they themselves are considering certain revisions in the constitution of the Court which, if approved, would prove compatible with the policy which the United States is desirous of pursuing. This policy, as stated in the Senate's fifth reservation, and the only reservation which has encountered any serious objection, is that the Court without the consent of the United States should not entertain any request for an advisory opinion touching any dispute in which the United States has or claims an interest. It is known that many of the signatories to the World Court are themselves convinced that advisory opinions should not be rendered without the unanimous consent of the Council of the League of Nations. If this procedure prevails, and it is expected that Mr. Root will seek to persuade them to this view, the final disagreement between the United States and the members of the World Court will be dissolved.

The wish of the American public to associate itself with the Permanent Court of International Justice, as reflected three years ago in the Senate's vote of seventy-six to seventeen in favor of joining the Court, is certainly as strong today as it ever was before, and no doubt much stronger. The friendliness of the United States toward the World Court is increased by the appointment of Charles E. Hughes to its bench. The choice of Mr. Root as the unofficial diplomatist to smooth out the last lap of the negotiations designed to bring the United States into membership is a fortunate one, and his success will accord both with the desires of the American people and the responsibilities of the Pact of Paris.

Editorial Notes

The action of the Norwegian Storthing in amending the criminal laws whereby drunkenness ceases to be accepted as sufficient grounds for acquittal may be taken as another indication of the growth of sentiment against intoxicating liquor. The mills of the courts and legislatures may grind slowly, but they are surely finding intoxicating liquor guilty when responsible for crime. There are those who claim that instead of drunkenness being accepted as grounds for acquittal, the perpetrator should be held doubly culpable, once for committing the crime, and again for getting into a condition that led to a crime when he was in a condition to know better.

One phrase stands out in the address of Dr. Antonio S. de Bustamante of Havana before the Southeastern Citizenship Conference recently, which seems pertinent enough and thought-provoking enough to give to every advocate of war food for reflection, and to every advocate of peace further motive for perseverance. The universal acceptance of the World Court ideal, he said, would see "mankind leaving to history the traces of his primitive experience to follow now a life just and glorious." Such a consummation seems eminently worthy of unbounded effort for its attainment.

There appears to be more than one hint pointing the way to success, in the statement John E. Andrus, capitalist of Yonkers, made recently. He said: "I never yet crowded anybody off the gangplank to succeed." With this thought it is likewise helpful to remember that usually the only people who get pushed off gangplanks are those who refuse to move forward.

With William T. Gardiner, Governor of Maine; Gaspar G. Bacon, President of the Massachusetts State Senate, and Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, it looks as if rowing on a Harvard varsity crew meant more than getting the coveted "H."

The Prince of Wales, selling his stable, refused to part with one horse that never threw him. The horse stood up for him; he stands up for the horse.

One Day in Every Four Years

INAUGURATION DAY once belonged to Washingtonians and their visitors; today it belongs to the Nation. In 1929, when descriptions of the parade are radiocast at several points along Pennsylvania Avenue and motion pictures and "talkies" of the installation ceremony are shown on Broadway the night of March 4, the capital cannot claim a monopoly on the celebration.

The native Washingtonian (and there are a few in spite of assertions to the contrary) looking back on his childhood, remembers the special fascination which Inauguration Day held. Now the radio and motion picture make possible the transmission of much of that same enthusiasm which he felt to many more than the very few who claim the capital as home.

Every year there was Easter Monday, which meant taking one basket packed full of vari-hued eggs, shredded paper grass and papier-mâché bunnies and another packed full of lunch to the White Lot or the Zoo for the first out-of-door picnic of early spring. But inauguration, a big word conquered early by small Washingtonians, came only once in four years and, besides an all-day picnic and a respite from school, in the past it meant a half-day gala parade.

Washingtonians, especially business men, are very apt to form their estimates of an incoming President by the elaborateness of the inaugural celebration which he allows. In recent years, it has been necessary for the President-elect to squelch part of the overwhelming enthusiasm with which the citizens start to plan.

* * *

As soon after breakfast as Mother could get the sandwiches packed, we left home, because it would not be long until street cars would not be allowed on "the Avenue"; besides, a double row of tall men and women would already be lining the street and a great group would be at the Treasury corner where an unobstructed lengthwise view presents a magnificent panorama of the whole parade at once.

Sometimes Father rented a window or balcony which might turn out to belong to a wholesale box store or to be some private living quarters, but we looked out and not in. Sometimes he rented only half a window, but the line of demarcation was only imaginary. In fact, an acquaintanceship which began when a newly married couple shared our window and ate some of Mother's homemade cake has grown into a friendship of many years' standing.

Windows rent from about $5 to $200, depending upon size and location. If our window was up above the White House near where the marchers disbanded, it made little difference to us children. Suppose we didn't see the new President who rode in a carriage and waved his high silk hat, there was a parade to follow!

Uncle Sam, clad in the traditional red-and-white-striped trousers, blue coat and white plug hat, marched proudly beside a flag, his silvery hair flying out from his shoulders. To us he was the Uncle Sam. In the summer we saw him resting on a bench beneath the trees at the Soldiers' Home, but he never looked quite as happy as when he was covering that mile from the Capitol to the White House.

The mechanical marching motion of the West Point cadets always brought applause from the spectators. "Here come the Richmond Blues," we shouted to each other as bobbing white plumes and brilliant blue uniforms came into our vision. The jet steeds on which were mounted the black horse troop from Culver, Ind., also brought exclamations of admiration from the curbs.

* * *

Of the numerous bands in line there remained in our memory longest the crimson-jacketed Marine Band whose bass drummer sent vibrations clear through our beings as he boomed out "The Stars and Stripes Forever." Laughter up the Avenue heralded the approach of a Negro bandmaster, who strutted with one arm akimbo, and the other masterfully juggling a shiny baton, sometimes even above his white fur shako.

"Watch for Mr. Blair," Mother would remind us, for Mr. Blair was our playmate's father, who on ordinary days looked much like anyone's father, but who on the fourth of March rode astride a horse and wore a blue ribbon sash across his chest, because he was employed in the marshal's office. When we tired of the steady rhythm of the marchers we turned our attention to the Boy Scouts who, as aids to the police, were stationed at intervals down the street and sometimes played a game by counting the number of times a minute they saluted passing flags.

"The Avenue," as Pennsylvania Avenue is known to Washingtonians, is continually being condemned by civic promoters who are rightfully anxious to hasten the day when Chinese laundries, secondhand stores and cheap rooming houses which line the lower part shall give place to parks and white stone edifices, typical of the capital. Although the Avenue lacks architectural dignity, its great width gives an impression of grandeur. It makes impossible the confetti-snowstorm welcome which New York gives returning heroes down in the canyon between skyscrapers. These have been called typically American, but Washington's procession is not less so.

* * *

There are no snowstorms, that is, confetti ones; the weather man, catching the enthusiasm befitting Washingtonians on this occasion, has in the past produced real ones of no mean proportions. But the orderly freedom with which the parade sweeps down around the Peace Monument into the expansive Avenue, the Capitol dome at its back, the White House ahead, is characteristic of the New World. Children seated on the curbstones, men and women on camp stools where they have waited since early morning, others in the bunting-bedecked grand stand, known as the "Court of Honor," all wish the Nation's choice well.

Washington has welcomed new executives since Pennsylvania Avenue was a dirt street with a stream running along its side when Thomas Jefferson might have, even if the newspapers of the time do not authenticate the story, mounted his horse at his lodging, ridden to the Capitol, tied his steed to the railing and gone into the Senate chamber to deliver his address and take the oath of office.

Inauguration Day has one British characteristic; it has grown to be an institution by slow evolution. One custom has been added to another until as a body they have become accepted as a necessary part of the presidential oath-taking. The date itself just happened. The Congress under the Confederation set the first Wednesday in January as the day electors should meet in their several states and cast their ballots for President, the first Wednesday in February for the counting of ballots by Congress and the first Wednesday in March for the installation. When the first Administration under the new Constitution was inaugurated, the first Wednesday in March fell on the fourth, and it was fixed by law that inaugurations of successive congresses and presidents should be on that date. Unavoidable delay in counting the electoral vote, however, postponed the installation of President Washington until April.

* * *

The inaugural parade had its inception with Jefferson's second term when he was escorted from the Capitol by employees of the Navy Yard, marching to music and displaying insignia of their profession. It became the fashion for presidents to make their addresses from the Capitol portico instead of in the Senate chamber when Monroe set the precedent. The influx of inaugural visitors from "back home" began with Jackson when thousands of persons traveled 500 miles to see the General take the oath of office.

The inaugural ball, an institution since Madison's time, has not been officially sanctioned since the Wilson Administration, but is still held as a charity affair. Balls in the past grew to such proportions that once a special temporary building was erected in Judiciary Square at a cost of $40,000. President William H. Harrison attended three balls the night of his inauguration, and nearly 5000 persons attended Grant's ball in the new wing of the Treasury.

"They come and they go," a bystander once remarked, after he explained to fellow spectators that he had seen every inauguration since his mother held him in her arms to see Lincoln ride up the Avenue. "But the Government at Washington lives on," he added.

M. H.

From the World's Great Capitals—London

LONDON

A RECENT book on Great Britain by an American contained the statement that "common honesty in Britain is very common." That seems well borne out from an incident which has just occurred in a London street, and in a very poor neighborhood as well. While the paymaster of a factory was carrying a large bag containing £170 in bills and coins of all denominations, it fell from his hand and the contents were scattered for a wide area over the crowded street, many of the coins rolling along the smooth pavement. The crowd helped pick up the money and returned it to its proper custodian, who, when he reached his office and counted it, found that not a penny was missing.

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A St. Andrew's story against the Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, which if not new is apropos at a time like the present when the British Conservative Government is shivering upon the brink of a general election, was told by Lord Shaw of Dunfermline in replying for the guests at the Baptist Union Superannuation Fund dinner. Two caddies were discussing Mr. Baldwin. "He's a fine mon, but he's English," said one. "He's sic a fine mon," said the other, "that if he'd been a Scotsman he'd have come to something."

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Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Labor M. P. for Middlesbrough, has been raising in the House of Commons the question of rendering it illegal for landlords to ban families with children as tenants. Her attention has been directed to this by the difficulty existing in London in finding accommodation for young families. Sir Kingsley Wood, replying for the Government, said the only remedy was to increase the amount of accommodation available. Viscountess Astor added a useful suggestion in pointing out the success achieved in Plymouth, the constituency she represents, in getting philanthropic people to build houses to be let only to those with children. The difficulty to which Miss Wilkinson has called attention has arisen owing to the shortage of houses in England since the war, this having enabled landlords to give preference to the class of tenant they consider likely to do least damage to their property. It is a difficulty which is being gradually met with the restoration of normal conditions in the building trade industry.

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West Ham, one of the London areas where Labor is in control of the local municipal council, has decided to put the thought of war as far as possible out of the minds of its citizens. The council, in pursuit of this policy, has accepted an offer of fifty shillings (twelve dollars) from a firm of old-iron merchants for two German guns and a paravane (fender for protecting ships from mines) given by the Government to West Ham as war relics. The money is to be devoted to Earl Haig's Memorial Homes for war sufferers.

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A tract of land amounting to about 25,000 acres in Savernake Forest has just been sold, and the sale has had many reasons for attracting more attention than an ordinary land transaction. The land sold is thick with English history, being in the neighborhood of towns which at one time were larger and more important than London. A number of historic villages are included in the property, and the names of these are among the most delightful and musical of the hundreds of quaint, Old World names which lend such charm to the map and countryside of England. The villages included in the Savernake sale have as attractive names as are to be found in Wiltshire. They are: Easton Royal, Collingbourne Ducis, Collingbourne Kingston, East and West Grafton, Wilton, Mildenhall, Shalbourne, Great Bedwyn, Wootton Rivers and Preshute.

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At Chatham naval barracks recently, the cooks tried the experiment of cutting the old established pea soup from the menu. But the experiment was not a success, for the navy insists on having its pea soup. Any other changes in its menus the inhabitants of the various decks will accept with gratitude, but they will not accept anything in lieu of pea soup. This has apparently been a perennial dish, almost, ever since the navy began, and in the days of salt junk and biscuits long past their prime, the pea soup was probably a great stand-by. Nowadays, as in the army, there is a school for naval cooks and the daily fare of the sailor is well varied. In the army, at one time, the daily meat meal was always composed of beef. Mutton was tried, but did not meet with approval, so eventually it was made the standard for one day a week only, the remaining days being given over to beef—roast, hashed, curried, etc., but beef. So with the sailors—give them anything else you like, so long as you give them pea soup.

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One might have thought that the Worshipful Company of Coach Makers and Coach Harness Makers, in these days of speeding motorcars, would have faded away for lack of employment. But the old City companies are of sterner stuff. Some ten years ago this ancient company, which was in active operation as long ago as 1631 and which actually received its charter in 1677, decided to invite the members of the motorcar body-building trade to join up. The result has proved that it was excellent for both bodies. It is somewhat surprising that the fusion of the two industries should have been delayed so long, since, at any rate to start with, the builders of motorcar bodies are the coach builders of former times and based their work on the horse-drawn carriage.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Criminal News

A PETITION signed by sixteen members of the Christian churches of the valley, asking that newspapers suppress news of crime, and especially bar it from glaring headlines, is of very great importance in that it stresses what intelligent people have long held, that publicity given to criminals and their deeds affects the mind of youth and sometimes inflames it to imitation. . . .

We have long held that the publicity given crimes and criminals results in untold harm to both the individual and society. The question of what to curtail and what not is a grave one, and demands much consideration and acumen.—*Hidalgo County* (Tex.) *Independent.*

Not All the Good Scouts Are Boys

FEBRUARY 8 was the nineteenth anniversary of the Boy Scouts of America, and hearty congratulations are due all round. To Sir Robert Baden-Powell, who founded Scouting in England twenty-one years ago. To the nearly 4,000,000 young men and boys who have had the training and the fun. To the uncounted millions of parents and others who have shared the benefits. To the 600,000 boys who are now enrolled in this country. And last and far from least, to the 200,000 grown men acting as Scout masters, leaders and committeemen, who, in our observation, have a swell time playing round with the youngsters. —*Judge.*